RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 174- BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor-
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926.			
24 July	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,093
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
11 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x ..		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA. ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia hav limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates —
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO-STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
28th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTOYOOKA MARU	7098	21 July	27 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	302 8	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor uticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 28279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru ..	I Kavasaki	5 863	11 July	23 July
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh ..	5 863	24 ,,	6 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4,366	29 ,,	12 ,,
*Honolulu Maru ..	..	5,751	8 Aug.	21 ,,
Borneo Maru ..	..	5,804	13 ,,	6 Sep.

* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT
C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT
produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,583
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F	80,000,000
	£	6,666,667
Reserve Funds	F	43,196,861
	£	3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

INSURANCE.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD, (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionaty BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in Science and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 80—10/2—100. Apply MANAGER, Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad Sind.
A R3526

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. Pay Rs. 300-50-400. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal.
A 27002

WANTED.—DRAFTSMAN-SURVEYOR for the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to PRESIDENT, District Local Board, ANDHERI.
A 27009

WANTED—An INQUIRY CLERK in one of the Local Indian Banks. Starting salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26978

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT G.D.A. pass wants decent situation. Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3530

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

GUINEA-WORM.—Treatment of Chronic cases undertaken. Success guaranteed For terms:—Apply at NAVALKER BUNGALOW, Santa Cruz.
P R3524

LEUCODERMA—WHITE PATCHES ON BODY.—The Infallible REMEDY to root out the LEUCO-GERMS from the System. Working miracles every day without a single failure. No such REMEDY has ever been placed before, within the reach of Sufferers. Absolutely safe and harmless. Daily Reports of Success free on application.—DR. SHEIK, Behala, Calcutta.
P R3533

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NE PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed, eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—STEAM ROLLER of 8 to 10 tons, worked with coal. Quote lowest prices. Reply with particulars to PRESIDENT, District Local Board, ANDHERI.
K 27010

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goods, secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

TEMPORARY CONCESSION—Silk Socks. Rupees six per dozen. Watch further reductions. KHAN BROS 199, Frere Road, Fort. BOMBAY.
T R3528

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21868.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH,
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3516

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

BUY a copy of the book, which is bound to save you much worry and waste of time. The Interest Tables by Z. ISLAM KHAN, B.Sc., LL.B. of the U. P. Civil Service. Essential to every Zemindar, Banker, Businessman, Lawyer and Judge. Contains Interest ready reckoned at rates varying from 3 pies to Rs. 3/2 per cent. p. m., from one day to 3 years and for all practical sums ranging from 1 pice to 1 lac of rupees. The book has been approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad for use in the subordinate courts. Order early to avoid disappointment. Price exclusive of postage, etc. English edition Rs. 2-8-0, Urdu edition Rs. 2-0-0. Can be had of Messrs. Kays and Co., Printers and Publishers, Russelganj, Aligarh, U. P.
L R3527

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS 1927.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE NEXT ADMISSION and Praveshika examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927. Those who desire to appear as private candidates must send in their application forms duly signed and certified, along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1926.
26937

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

WANTED

WANTED for the National Muslim University School, Delhi.

1. A GRADUATE to teach English to the higher classes.
2. A GRADUATE to teach Mathematics.
3. A DRAWING MASTER with highest qualifications.
4. An UNDERGRADUATE to teach Geography and General Knowledge to the lower classes.

Trained teachers preferred.

Applications stating minimum salary accepted and testimonials to reach the PRINCIPAL before August 5.
27003

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 833 of 1924.

LILADHAR RATANSEY and Another. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

KRISHNAJI BALWANT SAMANT. ..... Defendant.

and

BHAGWANJI J. SHAH and Another. ..... Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 12th day of January, 1925, and the Consent Judge's Order, dated 18th September, 1925, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1926, at the hours of 4-40 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land at Ville Parle, in the Thana District together with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 2068 square yards or thereabouts and bearing portions of Pot Nos. 7, 9, 10, 14 and 21 of Survey No. 21 and bearing final Plot No. 18 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A and surrounded on the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the proposed Development Road, on or towards the North by final Plot No. 20 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A and on the South by final Plot No. 16 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys fr the Transferees abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27008

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3602 of 1924.

Messrs. SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY AND COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL CADAR PAPA DADA and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagaon, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 648 (six hundred and forty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, out of which about 100 square yards are covered by the road in front and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9/3693 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6217 (18) and Street No. 53G, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3693 in the occupation of Jan Mahomed Gangjee and Meherally Gangjee, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/3693 in the occupation of Latufalli Bhimji and another and on or towards the South by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 17/3693 and 13/3693 in the occupation respectively of Dharamsi Meghji and another and Pestonji Edalji Mody.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26881

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES OF WHITE MULLS (PIECEGOODS)

Under instructions from Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Coy., and on account and risk of Mr. Ramdas Govindji, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

2 cases white mulls each containing 100 pieces sizes 38" to 53" x 19 yards and one case containing 123 pieces of equally assorted sizes and lengths.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 BALES BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree opposite Fire Brigade Station 1st Street near Godown No. C80 by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in the aforesaid godown in the cotton of Mr. Bachraji Jamnalal:—

220 Bales Broach Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

ON

SATURDAY, 24th JULY AT 3 P. M.

AT

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.

MOTOR CARS:—Siddeley Deasey, Citroen, Storey, Davis, Nash, Mors, Storey.

LORRIES.—White 5 ton, United 5 ton, United 3½ ton.

MACHINERY:—10 H. P. Motor, Lathe, Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines, Battery Charging Set, Slotting Machine, Crane, Petrol Pump, Shaftings, etc.

TOOLS AND STEEL:—Spring Steel Bars, Mild Steel, Shaftings, Anvil, Swedge Block, Tools, Lifting Pulleys, Iron Brass and Copper Sheets, Galvanized Tanks, etc.

HOOD CLOTH:—Rexine Cloth No. 1, Rexine Cloth No. 2, Solution Hood Cloth.

FURNITURE:—Marble Statues, Marble Electric Lamp, Partition Screen, Cupboards, etc.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.

QUICK STOP TO STOMACH DISTRESS

If there's an excess of acid in the stomach, digestive pains will supervene, no matter what is eaten. Get rid of the harmful acid and all will be well. Take "Bisurated" Magnesia after eating, and no trace of pain or discomfort will follow, even though you have eaten the richest foods. "Bisurated" Magnesia neutralises excess acidity the moment it enters the stomach; it soothes and heals the inflamed stomach-lining and induces normal and natural digestion. "Bisurated" Magnesia is such an inexpensive remedy that no one at all liable to stomach distress can afford to miss giving it a trial. It costs little, and is sold in powder or tablets, at any chemist's. It is worth its weight in gold. Doctors prescribe it and hospitals use it—you try it once and you'll praise it always; but be certain to see the registered trade marks, "Bisurated" and "Bismag", on every package you buy, to make certain that it is the kind that doctors recommend.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Presents

"MAIN STREET"

WITH

FLORENCE VIDOR

and

MONTE BLUE

The deliciously humorous, tensely dramatic,—yet realistic tale of a small town girl with metropolitan ideas.

The story that made the world sit up in dazed surprise.

WHAT'S THE MATTER

WITH

BOMBAY

SEE "MAIN STREET"

WARNER BROS. Classic of the Screen

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The latest News from all corners of the earth, exclusively shown at Royal Opera House

TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.

TO-MORROW

The Cat will Come out of Bag.

And it will be an open secret.

Those who were eager to enroll in Kala College

Those who were anxious to secure the new patent, will learn.

DON'T FAIL

TO BE PRESENT

TO SEE

KALABAJ ASHAK

Saurashtra Ltd's Comedy

It is a real pleasure

AT CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

90,000 CLIENTS.

Wonderful Foretelling

Full Annual Life-Reading with delineation of Life and Character, Re. 1. State time, date of birth or letter. Mr. E. Subramanya Iyer, M. A., M. L., Trivandrum, writes: "The Reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." This premier house has to-day on its rolls 90,000 clients. THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City, B. N. Railway.

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BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

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COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

NEW YORK	11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call.
October	17.38	17.46
January	17.38	17.43
March	17.55	17.61

COTTON MARKETS.

	Liverpool Closing.	Egyptian Closing.
July	9.54	15.22
August	9.40	15.15
September	9.29	15.10
October	9.20	15.10
November	9.10	14.75
December	9.10	14.60
January	9.06	14.58
February	9.10	14.54
March	9.15	14.50
April	9.15	14.50
May	9.18	14.50
June	9.15	14.50
July	9.14	14.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

July	9.47+.03
October	9.15+.05
January	9.06+.05
March	9.11+.04
May	9.15+.05
July	9.10+.03

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 21.

January 14.26 unchgd.

INDIAN COTTON.

London, July 21.

	Good	Fully Good.	Fine.
Scinde	6.45	6.75	7.05
Bengal	6.55	6.85	7.15
Oomra	7.35	7.65	7.95
Broach	7.90	8.30	8.70

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 21.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
October	17.46+.21
December	17.35+.10
January	17.40+.13
March	17.59+.13

Liverpool, July 21.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
October	9.20+.10
December	9.10+.03
January	9.10+.09
March	9.15+.03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 21.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 4,000 bales.
Day's Export to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's Export to the Continent Nil

Futures at New York, Octob.	17.46
Futures at New York, December	17.35
Futures at New York, January	17.40
Futures at New York, March	17.59
Spot Cotton at New York	18.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.24
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	17.29
Futures at New Orleans, Jan.	17.17
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	13 13/16
Demand Bills	4 85.81

NEW ORLEANS 9 a.m. Call.

October	17.22
January	17.09

London, July 21.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 29 9/16 dull.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

WHEAT.

London, July 21.

Barlett Russo 61 lbs. 56 July Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. 54/3 July Nominal.
Tone:—Dull with prices lower. More offering.
Wheat Australian 58 July. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi 56/6 July Buyers.
Tone:—Dull. More offering.

SEEDS.

London, July 21.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) £16/16/- July/Aug. Offered. £17 Aug/Sep. Hull Paid.
Cottonseed, Bombay £8 1/8 July/Aug. Quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay £16 3/4 July/Aug Sellers.
Linseed Bombay £19 3/8 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton £21 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria £21 5/8 July/Aug. Seller
Rapeseed Yellow Guzer t £22 3/8 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 3/8 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £22 1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 21.

Linseed, Calcutta £18/12/6 July/Aug Paid. £18/17/6 Aug/Sep. Sellers.
Raw Linseed Oeil 34/1 1/2 August. Offered 34/4 1/2 Sep/Dec. Paid.

METALS.

London, July 21.

English Best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 13/16.
Copper Braziers £75 1/4.
Yellow Metal £68 3/4.
Hard Spelter £31 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/4.
Tin Block £283 3/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 21.

Fine White Java C. and F, Calcutta 15/7 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F, Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F, Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Bombay 15/8 1/2 July/Sep. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Karachi, 15/9 1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.
Cuban Sugar 11/6 3/4 July, Value.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 21.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £86 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £93 5/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. £101.
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/4.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £55 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £57.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) £69 3/4.
Government Securities 3 p.c. £59 3/4.

London, July 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 224.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.43 1/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 149.00.
Exchange Stockholm 18.16.
Exchange Oslo 22.15.
Exchange Amsterdam. 12.09 1/2.
Exchange Athens 419.50.
Exchange Switzerland 25.12.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16 per cent.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 per cent.

SHARES.

London, July 21.

Hongkong Bank £130 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21 1/2.
National Bank £49.
P. and O. Bank £9 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8.

London, July 21.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 9/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 9/16.
Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers. India inclined to sell. Market dull.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 22.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/32
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	151
Shanghai	197
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157

Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	57 12 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	58 12 0
Copper German	1	60 8 0
Copper German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Rangoon		24 8 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	55 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 12 0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60 8 0

Market steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 22.

		Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI		
Textile	Per lb	0 12 9
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 1 3
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 1 3
Pahancy (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 1808/5305:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Surdari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 [illegible] 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL 2 lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pahancy	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 992	,,	4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	11 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 4 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pahancy	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Tata	,,	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

Market Dull.

INCREASE IN SOLICITORS' FEES.

PETITION TO HIGH COURT

The Zoroastrian Association have submitted a petition to the Chief Justice, High Court, against the fresh increase in the scale of Solicitors' and Attorney's fees.

A strong plea has been put forward by the Solicitors that they are at present doing too poor a business to be able to meet their establishment charges conveniently. The Association admits it. But the cause of this depression is of their own creation. Ever since the increment of 33 1/3 per cent. was granted on their original scale of fees, the public have been feeling the cost of litigation too insupportable to permit of their persisting in same as before. The result obviously have been that arbitration is increasingly resorted to.

The further increase granted in the scale of the Attorney's fees is bound to react adversely upon the best aims and ends of justice, and that not only must such a fresh increase not be granted to the Lawyers, but that the existing increment of 33 1/3 per cent. already granted must also be removed.

The abnormal conditions of high wages, etc. prevailing during the War have for the most part disappeared, and at a time when full-fledged Solicitors are available for service on salaries once disdained by typists and Court Clerks, it is anomalous that a plea of inflated expenditure should be conscionably put forth for claiming a still increased scale of professional fees, particularly when these even as they are, are making justice dearer and the Law Courts less and less popular.

"THE INSPECTOR OF DRAWING".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was so very thoughtful of you to insert the para.—for which I have to thank you—into my letter of 5th July which you published on 10th July,—the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav's version of Mr. Hoggarth's qualifications.

With due respect towards the Hon. The Education Member I may be allowed to say, that the Hon. Member is after all a layman, and the description published by you does not seem to go far to show Mr. Hoggarth any way more qualified than an "art master," trained at the Royal College of Arts, South Kensington, London, S.W. the rest of the information only serves to indicate the different places where he served before he came out to India, as an inspector of Drawing.

I only knew, that the pay was Rs. 800 in the start; which now according to your information works up to an enormous sum; more than Rs. 1200! including allowances; which, at present, a good deal more than the pay of the Principal Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, who by the way, is a highly accomplished artist, and a painter of considerable reputation, exhibiting at the Royal Academy: and who also, being the head of the whole institution, is the head of the office of the Inspector of Drawing, automatically!

Don't you think, it's absurd? Apart from that, to maintain a "office" like this, which has no definite and useful function, (nor the official belitting the very high pay) a sheer waste of public money?—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM SIODIA.

"The Studio"
12, Petit Compound, New Foras Road.
Bombay 7, July 16.

PRAJA MITRA

FIRST PIE PAPER IN BANGALORE.

With a view to enable the people to understand their rights, privileges and to educate them about ideals of socialism citizenship and constitution of self-government, Mr. G. R. S. Rao, B.A., intends starting an upto date, cheap and independent Kannada daily styled "Praja Mitra" in Bangalore.

The Editor appeals to the interested public to encourage the paper by becoming subscribers, by contributing donations according to their ability and by sending articles on subjects of public interest and also making valuable suggestions for the improvement of the paper from time to time.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 22nd July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.670 inches (-009 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.657 inches (-029 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.056 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees (3.8 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (4.3 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 76 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W N W
Velocity " " 18 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 259 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·02 inches
Total rainfall during the month 25.76 "
" " " year 35·94 "
Weather remarks:—

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

Post this Coupon To-day

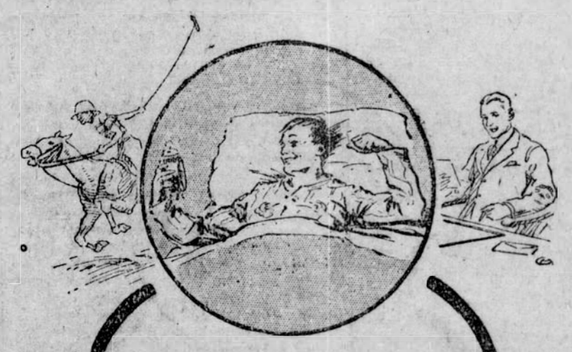
A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E. CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mr. .....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.



Fit in the Morning, Fresh all Day

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz. the cells—and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health," writes a leading physician.

That is exactly why Sanatogen will overcome tropical debility. Listlessness, sleepless nights, irritability, are little things, but they show that your health is being undermined

Enjoy new health. You can—with Sanatogen. Because Sanatogen goes to the root of the matter, it will revitalize your whole system, strengthening both blood and nerves, overcoming listlessness, anæmia and nervousness. Sanatogen has saved many a life in the tropics and it daily enables thousands of people to feel fit even in the hottest climate—to work better and to enjoy their evenings with a happy energy.

READ WHAT A PLANTER WRITES

"Not only did Sanatogen cure me of debility after fever, but I find that by taking a small quantity regularly I do not get fatigued and done up as I used to do, and after a day's work can play a game of football or cricket with as much energy as though I had not worked during the day."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day—use it for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Sold by all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

UNFAIR JAPANESE COMPETITION.

HOW INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY IS HIT BY IT.

The following are extracts from the statement submitted to the Tariff Board by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association showing how the Indian Cotton Textile industry suffers from the unfair competition of Japan:—

The unfair competition which the cotton mill industry of this country is meeting from Japan both in the home and foreign markets is one of the principal reasons for the present depressed state of the industry.

Judging from the statistical and other official publications it would appear that this very serious menace to the cotton industry of the country is frankly recognised by Government. For the last two or three years, the annual official publication of the Government of India known as 'Review of the Trade of India' contains frank admissions by Government of the severity of Japanese competition. Again, in the Report of the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1924-25, it was stated:—

"Japanesed competition was severe and in certain instances Japanese goods were offered at prices lower than the cost price of similar goods manufactured in India..... .....The mill industry is suffering from the unfavourable rate of exchange with Japan and highly organised Japanese competition. The Japanese mill-worker appears more efficient than the Indian mill-hand, while the system of night and day working of their mills combined with factory law restrictions believed much less stringent in application than those of India, reduces cost of production. These and other factors counterbalance the advantages which 7½ per cent. net protection and the absence of the double freight charges give the Indian Mills. The abolition of the small cotton excise duty of 3½ per cent. would probably not make much difference as regards the competition of Japan."

The cotton industry in Japan had its beginning in the nineties of the last century and has made tremendous strides in the course of the last thirty years as will be seen from the figures of spindles, looms, production, etc.

Some time back the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association compiled eight tables showing the astounding development that has taken place in that country in the brief space of 22 years.

The conclusions which are to be drawn from the tables are many and striking, but the more obvious ones are:—

(a) With a total spindleage of less than five million, Japan produces over two million bales of yarn per annum, whereas India with 8 1/3 million spindles only produces 1¼ million bales of yarn.

(b) With only just over 60,000 looms, Japan produces well over a 1,000 million yards of piece-goods per annum; India with 2½ times as many looms, only produces 1,700 million yards of cloth per annum.

The effect of this on the cost of production of Japanese piecegoods and yarn will be apparent.

(c) Japan, owing to her larger production of yarn and piecegoods for export has a much better balanced trade than India.

(d) The cotton consumed by 5 million spindles in Japan is considerably greater than the cotton consumed by 8 1/3 million spindles in India.

(e) From Table 2C, taking a five-year average, it will be seen that while Japan has almost maintained her yarn export trade with China, India has almost entirely lost hers.

(f) In piece-goods, the position is much more unfavourable to India, the value of India's piece-goods export trade to China being only about 1/10 of what it was, Japan's trade has increased forty or fifty fold.

What strikes one most in considering the growth of Japanese competition is the amazing rapidity with which her imports into this country have gone up. It may be broadly stated that in 1914-15, the total imports of Japanese yarn into India were less than a million pounds while in 1924-25, i.e., about ten years later, the quantity imported was, more than 32 times the figure of 1914-15. Again, in piecegoods, the quantity imported in 1914-15 was about 16 million yards and in 1925-26 it had risen to nearly 220 million yards.

The underquoted figures of imports of Japanese piece-goods into this country during the last five years show how rapidly these imports are increasing:—

Year.	Quantity in yards (000 omitted)	Value in Rs. (000 omitted)
1921-22	90,275	36,702
1922-23	107,778	42,490
1923-24	121,902	45,945
1924-25	155,302	51,463
1925-26	216,829	68,814

It is this extraordinary rise every year in Japanese imports which fills with dismay the minds of every body who has a stake in the cotton mill industry of the country. If the Japanese imports go on increasing at the present rate one hesitates to contemplate the plight in which the cotton mill industry of the country will find itself in about five or six years time.

A THREE FOLD FALLACY.

It has, however, been alleged that the competition which the Indian cotton industry is meeting from Japan is insignificant, and in support of this statement statistics are adduced to show that the imports of Japanese goods into this country from a small percentage of the quantities produced by Indian mills and it is stated that this small percentage cannot have any appreciable effect on the indigenous industry. There is a three-fold fallacy underlying this argument. The first fallacy is pointed out in the following extract from the London 'Times':—

"The question of Japanese competition cannot be judged by mere mention of her present proportion of the total Indian cotton trade. Her advance is best estimated by considering the remarkable progress made since pre-war years."

If the present imports be not deemed sufficiently large to have any detrimental effects on the cotton industry of this country, an altogether erroneous assumption, as pointed out further on in this statement, still can it be maintained, in the face of the tremendous increases in the imports every year, that no action is called for to check this annually increasing growth? Is it contended that no action should be taken until the imports have become sufficiently large to kill the indigenous industry?

The second fallacy underlying the argument quoted above is that it takes no count of the effects of Japanese competition on the export trade of this country. It is forgotten that not only is Japan dealing severe blows to Indian manufacturers in Indian markets, but she is making rapid inroads in the export markets. In the words of the 'Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1923-24,'

"Since 1917, China has been practically a closed market for Indian piece goods owing mainly to the expansion of the indigenous textile industry and to the rigour of Japanese competition."

India has practically lost her export trade in yarn, and since this yarn has necessarily to be utilized in manufacturing cloth, it is of the utmost importance to develop the export trade, but here again Japan with the unfair advantages she is enjoying over India is proving a very formidable rival, for not only has she ousted India from the Chinese market, but is rapidly capturing her foreign markets, e.g., Egypt, East Africa, etc.

But the greatest fallacy underlying the argument that Japanese imports are to insignificant in quantity to have any adverse effects on the indigenous industry is that it entirely overlooks the well-known economic fact that in the case of all commodities it is the marginal quantities that raise or lower prices. If the demand for a certain commodity is equalled by the supply, normal prices will rule in the market. If the supply, however, is 5 per cent. less than the demand, prices will not rise merely by 5 per cent, but by a much higher figure. The Japanese imports which are for reasons explained below sold in the Indian market at prices below the cost price of similar goods in India constitute the marginal quantity which has an effect on prices of Indian mill-made goods, although these Japanese imports are only a small percentage of the quantity of piece-goods manufactured by Indian mills.

One of the most characteristic features of Japanese competition is that the Japanese select particular descriptions of goods which are manufactured in India. This serves to lower prices of those particular descriptions and this reacts on prices all round. The most striking instance of this is afforded by the manner in which the Japanese have attacked the trade in sheetings, T-cloth and domestics. The imports of this description of goods ten years ago was only about 6 per cent. of the total quantity placed on the Indian market while at present the imports in this description are very nearly the same as the quantities manufactured by Indian mills. In this description of goods Japanese imports show a very marked increase. In 1915-16 while they were about 1½ millions of yards, were 52 million in 1918-19 and have stacked at a comparatively high figure ever since Thus:

Imports from Japan of plain grey sheetings in millions of yards.

1918-19	...	...	...	52
1919-20	...	...	...	16
1920-21	...	...	...	41
1921-22	...	...	...	35
1922-23	...	...	...	41
1923-24	...	...	...	54
1924-25	...	...	...	34

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association maintain that the mill industry in Japan enjoys certain special advantages over the indigenous industry, and these special advantages make the competition from Japan grossly unfair, necessitating special protective measures on the part of the Government of India in the interests of the cotton mill industry of this country.

FAILURE TO CARRY OUT CONVENTIONS.

The strongest complaint which the mill-owners of this country have to make against Japan is that she has failed to carry out the conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919, which she had provisionally agreed to. As is well-known, all the conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference were not applicable to Japan and India, and special conventions regarding hours were drawn up in respect of these two countries. The Government of India readily carried out all the most important conventions and in this they received the loyal support of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. The Government of Japan, however, have failed to carry out the convention although their delegates at Washington had accepted them. The Hours Convention imposed a 57 hours week on Japan and a 60 hours week on India, and in connection with this fixing of hours of work in the case of the two countries, it is particularly interesting to note that Mr. George N. Barnes, who was Chairman of the special committee at Washington, which went closely into the whole question in a letter to the London 'Times' on 5th February 1926, emphasised the fact that the Hours Convention was carefully drawn on the basis of ascertained equivalents in the costs of production so far as such could be ascertained by statements as to relative efficiency of labour. It is clear from this that the object of the Washington Conventions was not only to put a stop to what are generally known as 'Sweated Labour Conditions' but also to put competing countries on a footing of equality. Under the circumstances, it will be generally agreed that the Indian mill industry has just and legitimate grievance owing to Japan's failure to carry out the hours convention.

Another important convention adopted at Washington prohibited the employment of women and children at night and it is well-known that this convention has not yet been observed by Japan.

It is by working twenty to twenty-two hours a day in double shift and by employing women and children at night that the Japanese are able to turn out goods much in excess of their home requirements and at a cost which is necessarily less than the cost of manufacturing similar goods in countries which work one shift and do not employ women and children at night. This surplus production Japan is able to export to India and India's foreign markets at prices at which Indian mills cannot afford to manufacture.

JAPAN'S EXCUSE.

The usual excuse brought by Japan for not carrying out the Washington Conventions is that she has framed an amended Factory Act. The amended Factory Act was framed in 1923, but the Japanese Government, on one pretext or other, delayed enacting the measures till 1st July 1926. The enforcement of this so-called amended Act, however, will not, for the reasons given below, place Japan on a footing of equality with India so far as labour conditions are concerned.

In the first place the Act lays down no conditions as to the hours of work in the case of adult males. The employment of women and children under sixteen years of age for more than eleven hours a day is prohibited, but it should be noted that for a period of fifteen years from the enforcement of the law, i.e., July 1926, the competent minister has the power to extend the number of working hours in the case of women and children to thirteen.

Again, under Article IV. factory owners are prohibited from employing women and children between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. but with the sanction of Government authorities they may be employed till 11 p.m. Articles IV. however in cases where workmen are employed in two or more shifts is not to be made applicable for the three years following the enforcement of the law, i.e., women and children will continue to be employed as at present on night work till 30th June 1929, after which they are not to be employed between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. This does not therefore absolutely stop the working of women at night. By an ingenious system of shifts they can be employed up to 10 p.m. and with special permission up to 11 p.m. for 15 years the result being that the mills could be kept working for 18 hours a day instead of 20-22 hours. It will be seen from the above that the so-called amended Factory Act of Japan does not fulfil by any means the conditions laid down at Washington and the enforcement of the Act cannot by any stretch of imagination be said to remove the legitimate grievance of the Indian millowners.

While on the subject of the Factory Act of Japan, it would not be perhaps out of place to refer to the stringent conditions laid down in the Indian Factories Act as regards hours of work in the case of adult males and children and also as regards ensuring the health and safety of the operatives. There are special provisions regarding ventilation, lighting purity of water used for humidifying latrines and urinal accommodations, water supply, means for escape in case of fire, fencing conditions of building or machinery etc. Such provisions are conspicuous by their absence in the Factory Act of Japan.

In India, there is also a very well-regulated system of inspection to ensure the strictest compliance by Factory owners with the provisions of the Factory Act. Heavy fines are imposed in cases of infringements. The Act also provides for the appointment of certifying surgeon by the Local Government and no child can be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted by the certifying surgeon, to the effect that he is not less than twelve years of age and is fit for employment in a facory. Again where a Factory Inspector is of opinion that a child employed in a factory is no longer fit for employment, he may serve on the manager of the factory a notice requiring that such child should cease to be employed until he has been re-examined by a certifying surgeon or by a registered practitioner authorised by a certifying sorgeon in this behalf. There are no such conditions in force in Japan.

The Association then goes on to refer to the advantage derived by Japanese manufactures by the fall in the yen exchange.

SUBSIDISED SHIPPING.

Lastly there are other indirect subsidies as regards freights etc. in Japan which give further advantage to Japanese exports in competition with the manufactures of this country. Interested parties deny the existence of subsidies, but the following extract from the March number of the Japan Financial and Economic Monthly affords conclusive evidence as to how the Government of Japan are subsiding steamship companies with a view to help the industries in developing their foreign trade:—

"It must be mentioned in this connection that with the falling of exchange, markets for our cotton goods have been extended to the Balkan Peninsula, Asia Minor, Africa, South America and Australia. The fact that a new service has been opened to the eastern coast of Africa by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha at the "command of the Department of Communications" will surely contribute in so small degree towards assuring the permanency of the newly acquired markets in those quarters. It was announced some time back that with a view to expand Japan's export trade in yarn, the Government of that country had granted a subsidy of 400,000 Yen to an East African Coast Service."

The underquoted paragraph from the "Osaka Mainichi" of 30th May 1926 also goes to show how the Government of Japan subsidise the Steamship lines:—

"It is understood that the N. Y. K. intends to build three vessels each of gross tonnage of 14,000 tons of the declared speed of 18 knots, with Diesel engines, costing about Yen. 30,000,000 in all. The company is to secure the capital by issuing bonds at 8 per cent interest. When completed, the vessel will be placed on the North American route, to make 17 trips a year. The company is to get a Government subsidy of Yen 2,860,000 a year."

The following extract from the 'Japan Chronicle' dated the 8th April 1926, throws some much-needed light as to the kind of measures which the Japanese Government are adopting to encourage the development of the export trade of the country. The policy of the Japanese Government in this matter is in striking contrast to the 'laissez faire' policy of the Goverment of India:—

"The 'Asahi' reports that the scheme of the Foreign Office to further Japan's economic development in Persia and the South Seas is making fair progress. The Supplementary Budget for the Fiscal year 1926-27 includes an item relating to investigations into trade development in the South Seas involving Yen 24,299, and another item bearing on similar investigations in Persia and neighbouring countries to Yen 56,204. With regard to the investigation into economic conditions in Persia and neighbouring countries, it was started soon after Mr. Obata, Ambassador to Turkey arrived at his post some time ago, and judging from the results of the sample exhibition of Japanese exports which was held at Constantinople, it is hoped that it is not altogether impossible for Japanese goods to be exported to the Balkans, Asia Minor, Persia, and Afghanistan to the amount of Yen 100,000,000 a year. At a conference on investigations into trade development, which is to be held at Constantinople for ten days from the 20th inst., it is expected that recommendations to be submitted to the Foreign Office will be considered and adopted. These recommendations will furnish valuable materials for reference for those Japanese traders who wish to export their goods to those countries. In the meantime, the Government is contemplating establishing Consulates where they are required for trade purposes.

As regards trade development in the South Seas, the Foreign Office is to call in Tokyo a conference of Consuls appointed to Calcutta, Batavia, Singapore, Bombay, Sydney, Manila, Hongkong, Haifong, Saigon, Rangoon and Bankok, at which will also be present the officials of the Departments concerned and business men chiefly interested in the South Sea trade. At this Conference, matters relating to Japan's economic development in those districts will be thoroughly studied."

SUSPICIOUS SECRECY.

It is a well-known fact that in Japan subsidies and bounties are given to industries in a variety of ways too subtle to be detected without access to official records and statistics. Recently, however, "an elaborate and most valuable report" on shipping and ship-building subsidies and monetary grants paid in Japan was prepared by Mr. R. Boulter, C.M.G., Acting Commercial Counsellor at Tokio. The Board of Trade Journal while announcing the compilation of the report by Mr. Boulter stated that it might be consulted at the Department of Overseas Trade. Efforts were made by a certain gentleman in London on behalf of this Association to inspect Mr. Boulter's report but he was not allowed to do so on the score that the report was confidential. It is understood that the Government of India, Department of Commerce, have received a copy but they have been also asked to treat it as confidential and it has therefore not been possible for them to let this Association have a copy.

The whole position in this respect appears to be quite anomalous. The question of the subsidies paid in Japan is one of vital importance when examining the nature of Japanese competition, and it is hardly right or fair that the parties most interested in the matter should be denied access to the valuable report prepared by the Commercial Counsellor at Tokyo.

The following extract from the International Cotton Bulletin page 426, April 1926 is significant:—

"The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has just published the dividend declarations of its 151 members mills for the first half of 1925, the dividends declared being averaged at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. The highest earnings were made by one of the large companies which declared a dividend at the rate of 38 per cent. per annum for the period, while the smallest dividend declared was 5 per cent. by one of the smaller concerns."

This shows how the Japanese mills have thriven owing to their system of working. The Japanese mills do not publish Profit and Loss Accounts but only Balance Sheets.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of July 8 due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League Football—(1st Dn.) R.A. M.C. vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) Matunga Hindus vs. G.I.P. (Mat.) Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 24.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Second Quarterly General Meeting, Canada Building Home Street, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Standing Committee Meeting 5 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, regarding the Bombay Children Act, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding. Amongst the speakers are Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss M. Katharine Davis and Mr. E.J. Bunbury, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Steamer Movement.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (the 23rd instant) at 11.30 a.m. (S.T.)

Hindusthani Seva Dal.—Revised Rules and Regulations of the Hindustani Seva Dal together with the Syllabus are now ready and may be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Dal at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

Cutchi Students' Association.—Cutchi students desiring to get any kind of help, advice, information, or instruction, can write to the Hon. Secretary (who together with the Managing Committee will do his best in the matter) at 162, Hornby Road, Bombay

Helpless Btggars' Relief Camp.—A Gujerati gentleman who did not give his name, gave a feast of sweet rice and dal to the inmates of the Beggars' Camp at Rowli Hill, on the 15th instant in memory of one Mr. Lalji Haribhai. The Committee is thankful to him for the feast.

Passengers and Traffic Relief Assn.—The journed for want of quorum will be held that was called on Wednesday last was adgeneral meeting of the above Association on Monday (26th instant) at 5-45 p.m., (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

Shirdi Sai Baba's Utsav.—The annual Guroo Poornima Utsav of Shri Sai Baba of Shirdi will be celebrated at the Shri Sainath Satsangha, Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street Corner, in the Round Building, next to Barrister Jehangir B. Patel, on Sunday (the 25th instant) between 9 a.m. and 12 midnight.

To Swaraj or Mirage.—Under the auspices of the Parsee Rajakiya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (25th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. J.K. Mehta, when Mr. B.F. Bharucha will speak on: "To Swaraj or Mirage; Close the Ranks, Fight the Foe; Wanted United Action."

Billiards in Bombay.—The game on Wednesday night at Watson's Hotel between Mr. C. Tuffield —100 and Mr. D. Murray —25, was won by the former who played good billiards once he got settled down.

Scores.—Mr. C. Tuffield 250 (breaks 28, 37, 25, 24) and Mr. D. Murray 161 (break 21.)

Next Wednesday's Meeting.—The public meeting convened on Wednesday, the 28th instant at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p.m. to urge Government to put into force the Bombay Children Act, will be held under the joint auspices of 23 Associations, including the Bombay Vigilance Association, the League of Mercy and Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

Gokalbhai Mulchand Jain Hospital.—A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Thakar Nerbhaya, the present Superintendent on the 18th instant in the Hall of the hostel in honour of the retiring Superintendent Dr. V.M. Bhayam. Mr. Thakar Nirbhaya the president summoned up by remarking that the success of the retiring Soperintendent was due to the qualities of head and heart.

A.E.S. Old Boys' Union.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Aryan Education Society's Union will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday at 6 p.m. to consider tht question of compulsory physical and military education. Mr. M.R. Jaykar will preside. Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Chagla, Mr. B.G. Kher, Dr. Savarkar and Mr. K.F. Nariman will be among the speakers.

Feast of St. Christopher.—The feast of St. Christopher, Patron Saint of Tivim, will be celebrated under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Sunday (the 25th instant) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) by a solemn High Mass, Exposition, sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Fr. Remedie Joao da Costa, of Bishops' Chapel, Colaba, will preach in Concanim.

Lectures at Co-Operative Institute.—The following lectures will be delivered to-day (Friday) and Saturday at the Bombay Central Co Operative Institute:—

(1) 5-30 to 7 p.m. on "Cottage Industries and Producers' Co-operation" by Prof. R.M. Joshi. (2) 7 to 8 p.m. a Magic Lantern Lecture, by Prof. R.M. Joshi.

Saturday (24th instant): (1) at 4.30 to 5-15 p.m. on "Consumers' Co operation; Origin and Principles" by Prof. H.L. Kaji. (2) at 5-20 to 6-5 p.m. on "Consumers' Co-operation; Higher Developments" by Prof. Kaji. (3) at 6-10 to 6-55 p.m. on "Consumers' Co-operation in India" by Prof. Kaji. (4) 7 to 8 p.m. a Magic Lantern Lecture on "Consumers' Co-operation in England" by Rao Bahadur S.S. Talamki.

Congratulations to Municipal Employees.—A public meeting will be held in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T) to congratulate those employees and ex-employees of the Bombay Municipal Corporation whose evidence led recently to the discovery of corruption and bribing among certain Municipal officers; at this meeting gold medals and cash prizes will also be given to these men. Amongst others Balubhai T. Desai, K.F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta and Husseinbhai A. Lalji will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

Late Sheth Tulsidas Monji Vora.—Under the auspices of the Dasha Shrimali Vidyarthy Bhavan, a condolence meeting will be held to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. Trikamlal V. Sheth will move the following resolution.—"This Bhuvan places on record its heart-felt grief at the sad demise of Sheth Tulsidas Monji Vora who had rendered great services to this Bhavan and many other associations and in whom the Dasha Shrimali community has lost a great man and upholder of its cause. This Bhavan conveys its heart-felt condolence to the bereaved family."

Govt. Certificate Examination.—Special classes will be opened at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, from 2nd August, 1926, to prepare students for the Government Commercial and Clerical Certificate Examination. The courses for the examination are arranged to meet the demands of commercial houses and Government offices. Students who have passed the A.V. Std., V Examination are eligible for admission, and will be allowed to appear at the examination to be held in April 1928. Those who have passed the School-leaving Examination will be allowed to appear in April, 1927. Fees Rs6 per mensem.

Special arrangements will be made for those who wish to receive training in one or more commercial subjects. Fees R1 8-0 per subject per mensem. For enrolment and further particulars application should be made to the Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

Protest Against Additional Taxation.—A deputation of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association waited on Hon. Sir Hidayatulla on the 20th instant, at his office in Poona to protest against the levy of 3 per cent. Sanitary Cess in spite of the protest of the public. The Deputation was headed by Sheth Jamnadas Morarji and other members being Sheth Kanji Kersondas, Sheth Mavji Govindji, Messrs. G.B. Trivedi, Aukleshwaria, Sequerra and Hiralal Desai. The Minister discussed their representation sympathetically and promised to redress their grievances after further inquiry. He incidentally discussed with the Deputation the question of the Suburban Municipality and expressed his readiness to grant a joint Municipality provided there was agreement on the question in the various suburbs. He would, he said, welcome an expression of fresh public opinion on the subject.

Late Mr. D.O. Chotani.—The death of Rao Sahib Devjee O. Dhanjee Chothani, Justice of the Peace, and a leading member of the Cutchi Lohana community of Bombay at his residence at Andheri on Wednesday the 14th instant. The Rao Sahib was a staunch advocate of social reform, and an ardent social worker. His social activities were varied during the last 25 years. As a member of the Plague Operations Committee of 1898, he worked strennously and afforded charitable relief to his own caste-people and others in the Segregation Camps.

The charities of the late Rao Sahib run into several thousands mainly flowing into educational and philanthropic channels. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, a daughter, and a son to mourn his loss.

Jamiat-i-Khuddamul Haramain.—The office of the Jamait-i-Khuddamul Haramain, Room 36, 2nd floor, Patka Munzil, situated at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Parel Road (Bhendi Bazar Tram-Junction) remains open daily except on Fridays from 10 a.m. (S.T.) to 9 p.m. (S.T.) Responsible office-bearers attend office regularly from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) The Managing Committee of the Jamiat are now engaged in recording the statement of the Hajis regarding the recent events and general state of affairs in the holy Hedjaz and hope to publish them shortly.

JEWESS KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR-CAR.

Mrs. Ezekiel Gabbey, a Jewess, aged about 40 years was knocked down and run over by a motor-car while going along Bellasis Road at about 8-30 p.m. on Thursday night. She received serious injuries on her temples. The police who soon arrived on the scene of the accident, removed the injured woman to the J.J. Hospital where she was detained for treatment.

40 YEARS MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

RETIREMENT OF WATER WORKS OFFICIAL.

After serving the Bombay Municipality close upon 40 years from 1887 to 1927, Rao Saheb Laxman Basvant Ranade, Assistant Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, has been granted privilege leave by the Corporation prior to retirement.

Mr. Ranade joined the original Tansa Works in the field in 1887 as a "mistry" on Rs. 15 per month. After completion of the works he was transferred to the city in 1894 and served in every branch of the Water Department till 1910, when he was sent outside Bombay in charge of Tansa Lake, Dam, Duct and Pipe Lines. He supervised the duplication of Tansa Mains in 1915 and played a very active part in the Tansa Completion Scheme, his services being considered indispensable. His graph of the career reveals the fact that there is not an inch of space left untouched by him in the Bombay Water Works within or outside the island of Bombay.

In recognition of his public services Government conferred on him the title of Rao Saheb in 1923 and for his most devoted and loyal work, a permanent momento recording his service is being placed in the Engineer's bungalow at Tansa.

A MIDNIGHT MURDER

BLOWS FOLLOW WORDS

Following close upon the heels of three murders committed in cold blood on Tuesday night in different localities, another murder was reported to have committed in the early hours of Thursday morning in Nagpada section apparently on slight provocation.

Soon after midnight on Thursday information was received at Nagpada Police Station that a brutal murder was committed in Surti Moholla of a Mahomedan named Shaikh Mohmed Shaikh Hussein, Inspector Gole, immediately rushed to the scene and found Shaikh Mohmed lying dead in a pool of blood in a stable and two of his companions Shaikh Kasam and Shaikh Mohiddin injured on hands and shoulders, and other parts of the bodies.

BLOWS FOLLOW WORDS.

The police enquiries showed that Shaikh Mohmed, the deceased, Shaikh Kasam and Shaikh Mohiddin were returning home from a 'Majlis' and to take a short-cut they entered a stable leading to their house, in the stable they were challenged by the syce Abdul Rehman Chowdhry who, it is alleged abused them, saying that it was not a thoroughfare. An altercation then ensued in the course of which Abdul Rehman Chowdhry the suspect, stabbed Shaikh Mohmed in the abdomen, with a pen-knife with such a force that he fell dead at his assailant's feet.

The suspect then dealt some stab-wounds on the other two persons Shaikh Kasam and Shaikh Mohiddin who raised an alarm and some people of the locality rescued them from the hands of the assailant.

SUSPECT UNDER ARREST.

Inspector Gole on arrival arrested the suspect Abdul Rehman.

At the inquest the Jury returned a verdict of murder against Abdul Rehman.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY

SCENES OF FRATERNISATION.

Bombay once again lived up to its reputation of a city free from communal madness. The tenth day of Moharrum in Bombay passed off quietly on Thursday. No one expected any breach of peace on this occasion.

The principal localities such as Bhendy Bazar, Pydhoni, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, Chakla Street, Nagdevi and Madanpura wore a holiday appearance and except a few tea shops here and there general business was closed for the day. Even a number of Hindu shops were also closed out of respect for their Muslim brethren. As in previous years the procession of 'tabuts' being not permitted, Mahomedans and Hindus in a large number proceeded to Bandra and Kurla for sight-seeing and enjoy the procession of 'tabuts.'

Both in Bandra and Kurla the occasion passed off peacefully and nothing untoward took place. In the evening the 'tabuts' in Bombay were dismantled after sprinkling of water, while in Kurla and Bandra they were immersed in sea. A number of people also went as far as Thana to enjoy the procession though trains going to Bandra conveyed considerably more passengers than elsewhere.

HELP TO BRITISH MINERS

The Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association, Bombay has sent to the General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress £10 for being sent to England for the relief of he Miners on strike. The amount was cabled on July 20.

YOUNG HINDU COMMITS SUICIDE.

Because his innocence was doubted by his master, Pasu Vanver, a grain-merchant, Shivji Ladha, a young Hindu lad aged 18 years, residing at Koliwada Mandvi committed suicide by taking twelve anna worth of opium on Wednesday evening.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Pasu Vanver, the deceased's master said a few days ago he had lost Rs. 1-8-0 from his pocket and he taxed the deceased for it. The deceased felt annoyed for this unwarranted insult and wrote a chit stating that he had taken opium worth twelve annas because he was charged with theft.

Subsequently he was found unconscious and was removed to J.J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMS.

M. B. B. S

The results of the M.B.B.S., and M.D. Exams. were declared yesterday as under:—

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION (CLASS II):

K P Anklesaria, R S Baindur, R M Bhandari, V G Borgaonkar, S N Cooper, *U D'Monte*, G N Datar, R DeSouza, P K Gandhi, A Hazra, E J Javeri, W F Joseph, N H Kanal, H Y Khwaja, H M Kulkarni, H P Kulkarni, N W Kulkarni, S W Kunte, *Y Lobo*, V B Mankad, K M Masani, B M Mehta, M M Mehta, M V Modi, G B Mohile, R S Padaki, S T Pandya, S R Row, G M A Shaikh, H C Sheth, S G Vengsarkar, M R Vesuna, S D Desai, S N Kulkarni, G A Shaligram, B V Rege, B N Sarlashkar, R M Vakharia, D N Verma.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAM. (PASS.)

V J Ajmera, (exempted from Medicine and Hygiene), V C Bhide (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), P J Gordhandas (exempted from Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology), D F Mehta (exempted from Hygiene), A M Pathak (exempted from Jurisprudence), S P Sahgal (exempted from Jurisprudence), A H Saldanha (exempted from Jurisprudence), S H Adenwalla (exempted from Jurisprudence) C L Amin (exempted from Jurisprudence) R H Bakhru (exempted from Jurisprudence), K P Dave (exempted from Jurisprudence) N B Desai (exempted from Jurisprudence), G L Gune (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), W V N Iyengar (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), S B Jathar (exempted from Medicine, Hygiene), K J Kimatsinghani (exempted from Jurisprudence), D K Kondvikar (exempted from Jurisprudence), V R Mayadeo (exempted from Jurisprudence), S A Muzumdar (exempted from Pathology, Hygiene D T Narayan exempted from Jurisprudence), H B Ovalekar (exempted from Jurisprudence), P A Parekh (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), R D Ranji (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), A J Shah (exempted from Jurisprudence), N I Shelat (exempted from Jurisprudence), V K Shevade (exempted from Jurisprudence) H E Vakil (exempted from Jurisprudence) M R Vijayakar (exempted from Jurisprudence), *M Aquino*, S R Bhat, B H Bhatt, P *Borkar*. R C Dracup, R N Gokhale, R A C Rodrigues, C K Thakkar, *S T Adkar, S P Doctor*, P R Master, *G S Rao*, S M Rao, B J Shapoorji, M C Wadia, M C R Avari (exempted from Ophthalmology), S K Bidwai (exempted from Surgery), B D Gaitonde (exempted from Surgery), J N Godbole, R N Lokur, S C Pinto (exempted from Ophthalmology) B D Thakkar (exempted from Ophthalmology), W A Bandekar, M N Hundiwala, L R Dongrey, G K Gandhi, N C Iyengar, A R Lodhi, R G Modak, M M Nahavati, J E Patel, M Z R Siddiqui

EXEMPTED FROM ALL SUBJECTS BUT ONE.

D Abraham, V S Bhaganagar, T K Bhat, M K Bhatlekar, J R Bhatt, P K Bhatt, C M Chandwani, A J Costa Pereira, K K Dalal, R M Dave, M B Daver, S J Desai, B N Doctor, C K Doctor, N Figueredo, V A Gupte, V K Joshi, I R Kagalwala, D M Keny, D C Khare, N K Kumaran, M A Latifkhan, H J Merchant, V G Naralkar, V G Patwardhan, P N Pradhan, S M Pradhan, B D Printer, M T Ramchandani, V N Ranade, G A A Roche, N D Sane, N S Sardesai, M Sequeira, NM Shah, R K Shah, *S Shrikhande*, B L Silveria, G G Udeshi, S S Ugrankar.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY.

S B Malushte (exempted from Jurisprudence) W G Aranha (exempted from Jurisprudence), B A Bogar, K G Dharmadhikari (exempted from Ophthalmology), D K Athavale (exempted from Jurisprudence), R Lobo-Mendonca, S B Malushte exempted from Jurisprudence), P K Menon (exempted from Medicine), M A Nair (exempted from Jurisprudence), V B Patel, B V Pusalkar (exempted from Jurisprudence), C B Rai (exempted from Jurisprudence and Hygiene), V G Shah (exempted from Jurisprudence), V M Vaidya (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Ophthalmology), V N Vaidya (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene).

PASSED IN PART II ONLY.

F P Andrews, S S Anklesaria (exempted from Aphthalmology), D K Athavale (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene and Ophthalmology), A Aziz (exempted from Jurisprudence), P P Bhavnagri, M A Carneiro (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Ophthalmology), D Y Chafekar (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Ophthalmology), K S Choksi, M J A D'Souza, M B Doshi, S H Gokhale, M L Gujrathi (exempted from Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology), Y M Khan, S H Kirpekar (exempted from Jurisprudence) H A Maniar, A A Mankar, D G Nadkarni (exempted from Jurisprudence), P C Patel, K J Pathare (exempted from Jurisprudence), R S Shiroti (exempted from Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology), M S Kavarana, B L Mehta, C G Menezes.

The following numbers will be eligible for admission to the M.B.B.S. Degrees on production of a certificate from the Dean, Grant Medical College, to the effect that they have completed 20 labour cases demanded by the regulations:—

Nos. 6, 22, 26, 38, 53, 56, 73, 86, 95, 111, 119, 131, 143, 144, 145, 157, 161, 165, 173, 174, 195, 227, 245, 247, 270, 271, 273, 309, 320, 333, 338, 344, 365, 371, 377, 378, 380.

PRIZES AND MEDALS AWARDS.

The Charles Morehead Prize.—Divided between K M Masani and G B Mohile.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize.—To Romeo DeSouza.

The Viceroy's Silver Medal, The Lady Reay Silver Medal, The Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal and The Medical Women for India Fund Scholarship.—To *Yolande Lobo*.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal and The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal.—To M V. Modi.

II.—M.D. EXAMINATION.

PASS.

Gunvantrai Bhagvatidas Mankad (Medicine) Ezekiel Samuel Moses (Midwifery).

III.—M.S. EXAMINATION.

Dr. Nagesh Shivram Sahasrabudhe has passed the Examination and won the Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship.

HIGH COURT.

UNLICENSED BEER IN BROTHEL

IS CONFESSION BEFORE EXCISE INSPECTOR ADMISSIBLE?

An application was presented, before Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Fawcett, at the High Court, for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Jainabai and Sheikh Ahmed who were sentenced to a fine of R20 and 10 respectively by the 6th Presidency Magistrate for selling liquor without a licence, under S. 43 of Act V of 1878 and S. 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

The first accused, Jainabai, is a brothel-keeper, and the second is her servant. On receipt of certain information against them, Inspector Udwadia of the Excise Department gave R2 marked with certain signs to a peon and instructed him to buy 2 bottles of beer from the accused. The peon gave the money to the second accused who handed it to Jainabai. After taking the liquor the peon went out of the brothel and gave a signal, whereupon the Excise Inspector with his constables arrived there and raided the brothel. A search being taken, some bottles of beer and the marked coins were found in the room. As Jainabai did not possess a licence, she was prosecuted along with her servant on the above charges before Mr. N.T. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate. The defence of the accused was that the Excise peon had given R2 not for buying liquor, but for staying with a prostitute in the brothel. The Magistrate, while holding that this was probable was of opinion that the peon might have done so in order to sell liquor, because it was sold only to visitors of the brothel and not to outsiders and that therefore, such a defence was unsustainable. The main ground of conviction of the accused was a confession made by them before the Excise Inspector.

A TECHNICAL FLAW.

It was contended on behalf of the accused before their Lordships that an Excise Inspector was invested with the powers of a police officer in respect of offences relating to Excise, by virtue of Section 20 of Act I of 1878. He was, therefore, in the position of a police officer who could not himself record a confession which must be taken before a Magistrate. The confessions alleged to be made by them before the Excise Inspector were not in conformity with the provisions of Sections 164 and 304 of the Csiminal Procedure Code, and were therefore, not admissible under Section 25 of the Evidence Act and S. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Further, as the Magistrate, relying on the decision in the case of Emperor vs. Raphael Pereira (28, Bombay L.R.P. 674) had held, that an Excise Inspector is not like a police officer in such cases and need not conform to the above provisions regarding confessions, the charge sheet placed by the Excise Inspector could not be treated as a police report within the meaning of Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court had, therefore, no jurisdiction to entertain the case on the Excise Inspector's complaint.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments on behalf of the accused, admitted the appeal and issued a rule.

RIVALRY AMONG "BULLIES"

A FATAL SEQUEL TO A DRUNKEN BRAWL

Charged with committing the murder of one Ganpat Bhicaji on 28th April last, a 20 year-old Hindu youth was put up before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Amin represented the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. Hussein.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Ganpat and the accused were two bullies residing at Kandewadi and were rivals for a long time. On the night previous to the murder, a drunken brawl occurred between the two inside a liquor shop, but beyond the exchange of words nothing serious happened owing to the timely intervention of some persons who succeeded in separating the bullies. The next morning at about 11 Gaspat was standing near a pan shop at the junction of Bhorbhat Lane and Mukhbat Street when the accused emerged from a grain shop, approached Ganpat and asked him why he had abused him the previous night. Before he could open his mouth, the accused stabbed him on the chest with a penknife and bolted. Ganpat was taken to his house by witnesses and the police were communicated with. Before the latter's arrival, Ganpat succumbed to the injury. The accused was subsequently arrested.

The case is proceeding.

The 14th of July, the death anniversary day of Sadhu Hiranand, was celebrated at Sukkur, Rohri and Old Sukkur. Mr. T.L. Vaswani came specially for that occasion. He addressed four meetings that day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

22nd July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.46
To-day's Opening Rate	17.58
Difference	+ 12
To-day's Closing Rate	17.37
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

22nd July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.20
To-day's Opening Rate	9.27
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.26
Difference	+.06
Khandi	close
Sewri	close

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT R. A.

Football fans took advantage of yesterday's holiday and turned out in force to witness the first division fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Artillery. It was a good match full of thrills and incidents and both sides were all out to win. On the run of the play the Gymkhana were the better side and deserved to win. But the Gunners made them work hard for their narrow victory of two goals to one.

Shortly after the start Thow sent in a fine shot from the wing which caught Atkinson napping. Not to be outdone however the Gunners returned to the attack and equalised through French who scored a good goal with a first timer. The interval arrived with score level. A fierce tussle ensued on resumption and both goals had narrow escapes. Ten minutes before the end Bradley gave the Gymkhana the lead which they maintained to the end.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
Royal Artillery ..... 1 goal.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nichol; Ogden and Terry; Irvine, Reid and Alexander; Thow, Groundwater, Bradley, Etherington and Innis.

Royal Artillery:—Atkinson; Bougham and Hanlon; Brown, James and Gingell; Bevan, Benham, French, Coull and Lines.

Referee:—Mr. E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCHS.

(2nd Dn.): R. A. M. C. vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.): Matunga Hindus vs. Swiss, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

COUNTY MATCHES

LONDON, July 21.

Following are the closing scores in County Matches that began to-day. Rain interfered with play at all centres.

Middlesex versus Notts at Lords.—Middlesex 196 (Hearne 72). Notts 86 for three.

Sussex versus Surrey at Eastbourne.—Surrey 112 (Fender 61 not out, including one six and eleven four's, A. E. Gilligan five for 54). Sussex 40 for two.

Kent versus Leicestershire at Maidstone.—Kent 139 for one (Hardinge 66, Ashdown 58 not out).

Gloucestershire versus Worcestershire at Cheltenham.—Gloucester 43 for one.

Warwickshire versus Northamptonshire at Birmingham.—Northamptonshire 51 for for our.

Essex versus Glamorgan at Leyton.—Glamorgan 230 for seven (Bates 86).

Hampshire versus Yorkshire at Bournemouth.—Yorkshire 237 (Leyland 118).

Somerset versus Lancashire at Tauton.—Somerset 179 for six (Daniell 78).—Reuter's Special

AUSTRALIANS-V. SCOTLAND.

LONDON. July 21.

In a two days' match between Scotland and the Australians which began to-day at Ediaburgh, Scotland going in first were all out for 94 runs (Grimmett taking seven for 42.). The Australians had made 208 for one at the close of play (Bardsley making 71, and Woodfull 93 not out).—Reuter.

JAIN SWETAMBER SWAYAMSEVAK PARISHAD.

It is unanimously resolved by the Reception Committee of the Bharatiya Jain Swetamber Swayamsevak Parishad to hold its sessions on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th August, in continuation of the Special Sessions of the Jain Conference in Bombay.

Seth Amritlal Kalidas Jhavery of Ahmedabad has consented to preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Butler attended the garden party at Nagpur given by the Landholders of the Central Provinces and Berar in the Legislative Council Chamber on Thursday afternoon.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1926.

LORD OLIVIER'S CHARGE.

The debate on Indian affairs in the Commons took the usual course. Lord Winterton made a characteristically fatuous and arrogant speech and the Labour Opposition, with the exception of one or two good friends of India, evinced such interest in her affairs as to lead the Die-hard Under-Secretary to express gratitude at its non-party attitude in this respect. Lord Winterton, according to Reuter's, denounced the extremist cry of the exploitation of India by Britain as absurd. He pointed to the balanced budgets as a sign of India's prosperity. The depression in Indian trade, the gradual ruin of Indian industries brought about by currency manipulation and, not least, the increasing unemployment in the country did not engage the attention of the Under-Secretary. Nor was it convenient for him to declare the truth about Sir Basil Blackett's balanced budgets which have been the results of the ruthless policy of adding to the burden of the already over-taxed taxpayer as well as of extravagant increase in expenditure. Lord Winterton's reference to the reduction in Army expenditure can only be described as a grim joke. He gloatingly described the political history of India during the past nine months as "a progressive disintegration of the Swarajist policy" and made himself ludicrous by declaring that "despite the Indian newspapers' abuse of Lord Reading's action", "the Marquess and Marchioness of Reading were the subject of a really remarkable tribute by the Council of State".

But the speech was remarkable more for the political capital he made of the present communal tension than for his supercilious fatuities and his cynical boasts. The communal tension, Lord Winterton said, had steadily increased during the past four years and now constituted the gravest menace confronting the Government. Why is it that the communal differences have assumed a menacing shape during the last four years only? Why is it that Bengal, a province which had for years past been practically free from communal troubles, has been latterly a special victim to them? Why has the situation in Calcutta, until lately the capital of the country, been allowed to remain for several weeks at once a mystery, a danger to the peace-loving citizens and a disgrace to the administration? Lord Winterton's speech and the letter which Lord Olivier recently wrote to the "Times", a cabled summary of which was published by the "Englishman", are helpful in providing answers to these questions. Lord Winterton indignantly declared that "the monstrous accusation of extremist organs in India that British members of the Government and British officials instigated or refrained from taking effective steps to prevent communal riots and violence, was devoid of all foundation". One may accept Lord Winterton's repudiation of the charge that riots and violence are instigated by officials. But what is the explanation he has to offer for the official action or inaction at Kohat, Rawalpindi, Phulwari Sheriff and in Calcutta, which, despite the forces of Law and Order and the hosts of detectives, has known no peace for weeks? He utters the boast, without realising that the boast itself is a direct incitement to communal passions, that "an impartial third party, the British troops in India, is the most effective safeguard against communal tension developing into wholesale massacres". Are Lord Winterton and his countrymen proud that the only effect of the civilizing influences of the British Raj, which has existed in the country for decades, is that the members of the two communities are piping to fly at one other's throats and are prevented from doing so only by the presence of the British troops? Has it ever struck him that in the Indian States where there are no British troops, no serious communal trouble with the solitary exception of Gulbarga, itself the echo of happenings in British India, has arisen for years past? Why is it that Hindus and Muslims behave like mad persons only in British India and why is it that Bengal and particularly Calcutta are at present the chosen victims of this madness? The "extremist organs", of course, always misrepresent the policies and actions of officialdom. Lord Olivier, however, Lord Winterton will admit, is a responsible publicist and as one who for nearly a year occupied the post of the Secretary of State for India, may be expected to know the truth about official ways and policies. What does Lord Olivier say? He writes:

> "No one with any close acquaintance with Indian affairs will be prepared to deny that on the whole there is a predominant bias in British officialdom in India in favour of the Muslim community, partly on the ground of closer sympathy but more largely as a make-weight against Hindu nationalism. Independently of this and its effects, there has been vacillation in the action of the Police and in Police Court practice, sometimes on the one side and sometimes on the other, encouraging each side to take liberties".

Seldom has a more damaging indictment of the present system of administration been made even in "extremist organs in India". It is more damaging than the famous description by the late Mr. Montagu of the bureaucracy as being "too wooden, inelastic and antediluvian for the requirements of modern times"; for Lord Olivier has, unlike Montagu, made it *after*, not before, his initiation into the secret springs of official actions. Nor is it possible to mistake the implications of his indictment, though he obviously falls into a common error by identifying the Swaraj movement with Hindu Nationalism, forgetting that there are Hindu no less than Muslim allies of the bureaucracy and that the overwhelming majority of Muslims are as keen about self-government as the overwhelming majority of their Hindu brethren. The official bias is not in favour of those Muslims who are determined to fight for Swaraj but of those who had stood aloof from the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat movements and who are now advocating a policy frankly based merely on the desire for the loaves and fishes of office. The melancholy meanness of the refusal to remove the ban against Mr. Yakub Hassan shows how vindictive is the attitude of the bureaucracy against those Muslims who stand for a united national struggle and who had participated in the Khilafat movement. The explanation of the bias in favour of the Muslims to which Lord Olivier refers is not that the bureaucracy loves the Muslims but that it loves its own powers and privileges more. "The predominant bias in favour of the Muslim community" exists only so far and so long as it is prepared to follow the lead of men like Sir Abdur Rahim and to function as "a make-weight" against the national movement for freedom. During the last four years Bengal, under the guidance of the late Deshbandhu, has taken the lead in the national movement. In Bengal the Hindus and Muslims are numerically in almost equal proportions and the statesmanship of the Deshbandhu brought them together in a way never before witnessed in the country with the result that he won his marvellous victories over the bureaucracy with the aid of the Muslims and it was only a question of time before the battle of Indian freedom would have attained its ultimate triumph in Bengal through the co-operative endeavour of Hindus and Muslims. The bureaucracy contemplated the prospect with alarm and, therefore, concentrated its efforts on securing "the progressive disintegration of the Swarajist policy" in the seat of its power which consummation Lord Winterton fondly imagines has now been brought about.

The internments and the Bengal Ordinance constituted its first assault on the Swarajist citadel. The death of the Deshbandhu in whose life-time the policy of divide and rule had proved ineffective gave opportunity for "the predominant bias in favour of the Moslem community" to have its full play and the mad folly of not a few of our Nationalist leaders of both the communities, who, when communal and so-called "religious" passions are aroused, are apt to lose their sense of proportion and to regard communal loyalty as more imperative than the call of patriotism, aided and abetted it with the unhappy results that we see now and which have emboldened Lord Winterton to mock our subjection by declaring that "the British troops in India are the most effective safeguard against communal tension developing into wholesale massacre". If fresh support to Lord Olivier's charge was needed, it is provided by Lord Winterton's subtle suggestion,—a suggestion which reveals that the wish is father to the thought—that "the present indications point to an appeal to the electors on frankly communal lines for the advancement of the interests of the followers of a creed rather than those of the country generally". When Lord Irwin spoke at the Chelmsford Club he obviously spoke with deep earnestness and sincerity of purpose. The country is grateful to him for his appeal for the fight against intolerance. But the country also knows that in exonerating the bureaucracy from all blame for the present unhappy situation he was speaking from the brief prepared for him by the latter as regards whose policies and actions Lord Olivier bears a more convincing testimony than the high purpose and inexperience of a Viceroy who has yet to realise that there is more behind the present communal tension than meets the eye.

BOGUS REPRESENTATION.

The workers and the "depressed" classes labour under serious disabilities and naturally they have been asking for some special representation. Government see in this an opportunity for a move and decide to give some additional seats to them in the Legislative Councils, but—be it noted—the representatives are all to be nominated. Knowing, as we do, how in the past nominations have been made in more spheres than one, we can fairly guess how they will be made in this particular sphere. The nominated members may represent only themselves, they will certainly represent Government. The net result will be that Government will have an additional hold over the legislature already weak. The results may conceivably be worse. The nominated Labour Member may bamboozle Labour in his loyal attempts to justify the Labour policy of his patrons. And the "depressed" class nominee may be one more wedge driven between one community and another: the game is by no means unfamiliar. The very principle of nomination is the antithesis of representation, and in the hands of a Government constituted as the one we have nomination is an unmitigated evil. Of the various alternatives to nomination the best is widening the franchise both in urban and rural areas. This will have the added merit of benefiting the large mass of non-industrial Labour in the rural areas and all the submerged classes including the "depressed". Till the wider franchise comes, now that Government seem to be decided on nomination, the only method that will make the system tolerable is for Government only to confirm the elections previously made by recognised Labour and "depressed" class institutions, the method followed in electing Indian Labour delegates to the International Labour Conference. We would ask both these classes to stand up for their inherent right to elect their own representatives and not to put up with bogus ones fastened upon them.

INDIA AND TURKEY: A CONTRAST.

EXCESSIVE RELIGIOSITY--THE EVIL GENIUS OF INDIA.

(By G.K.N.)

Turkey was believed to be a backward country,—a land of fanaties. India under the influence of the British was regarded as making progress towards modern civilization and against bigotry and all that degenerated ideals of religion stand for. India and Turkey have now changed their putative roles. India is soaked with religious frenzy. The Mussalman has magnified minor points into extravagant importance. The Hindu has not been in any way behind him. They have virtually sought the arbitrament of the "lathi."

The New Spirit.

Turkey has started on a path of through progress. It walks abreast with the modern world. It has discarded the old civil and criminal codes which were out of date. It has adopted a civil code from Switzerland, a criminal from Italy and a commercial one from Germany. It is most illuminating to study the address of Mahmoud Essad, Minister of Justice, on the occasion of his presenting the new Turkish code to Ismat Pasha, the Prime Minister, a few months ago at Angora. The entire address breathes a spirit of liberty, moderation and modernism which puts us Indians with our sixth century ruts of thought to shame. The basis of the laws hitherto in Turkey was religious, "whereas the life of man is subject every day and always to fundamental changes. It is impossible to stop or to bind round a point the changes and the movements of life. States which have laws based on religion will be unable after a little time to satisfy the requirements of their country and of the people because religions express unchangeable judgments; but life is fluid. The needs change rapidly. Consequently, the laws of religion cannot have any meaning or value beyond a form of dead words in the presence of progressive life. Unchangeableness is a necessity of religions."

Further on the enlightened Minister proceeds:—"For this reason one of the most important differentiations of the new civilization from the old, and one of the foundations of modern civilization, has been that religions have become merely a matter of conscience. The laws which take their foundation from religion fetter the civilization in which they are observed and become the chief facts and agents against progress. There is no doubt, that our laws which have been inspired by the unchangeable judgments of religion and which have remained in perpetual contact with divinity have been the strongest factor in binding the Turkish nation to medieval view-points and regulations even in this present age. It is contrary to the requirements of modern civilization and to the meaning and the aim of the Turkish Revolution that the Turkish Republic should be kept devoid of a codified civil law which shall be the regulator of national and social life and inspired through it alone."

The Swiss Civil Code was chosen by Turkey because it is the newest and most perfect and democratic among the bodies of civil law. The Swiss state might be a model for India also. For it contains German, French and Italian races each with a different tradition and a divergent history. Nor do they belong to the same Christian sect. Yet they have all agreed to abide by a uniform legal corpus.

International Neighbourliness.

The view of Mahmoud Essad on the Reforms mirrors and measures the advance which Turkey has made in the art of international neighbourliness:—

"Whenever reforms have been introduced only those groups whose interests have been infringed upon have opposed them, and this opposition, in the name of religion and false beliefs, has poisoned and misled the people. We must never forget that the Turkish nation has decided to accept modern civilization and its principles without any condition or reservation."

The Turkish nation which is energetically striving to make modern civilization its own is obliged, says the Pasha, not to adapt it to the Turkish race but adjust the Turkish race to the modern civilization at all costs. One wishes that the echoes of these sagacious liberal sentiments of Angora were heard at Agra and Delhi and accepted by our popular leaders.

"It is not a thing of reason to remain helplessly fettered to beliefs inherited from our forefathers in the face of facts."

Those who look with hopeless pessimism on the prospect of welding India into a homogeneous nation are doing their motherland grievous injustice due to their ignorance. With simple regard to marriage contract, in a country like Bavaria with a Christian population, there were over 70 forms and it was difficult for a judge to be familiar with them all. But the promulgation of the German Civil law did away at a stroke with the anomalies and reduced the apparent inexplicable chaos to method. Those who believe that India is far behind the Western countries must note that this radical reform in Bavaria does not date from a hoary past but from the year of grace 1896.

Triumph of Patriotism.

Turning to France we see a similar happy dispensation arrived at by discarding the

(Continued on page 8.)

WANTED MORE LIGHT.

ARE MILL-OWNERS FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE?

(BY K. A. C.).

I have carefully read the memorandum of evidence submitted by the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Textile Enquiry Committee and although I appreciate the masterly exposition of the breakneck Japanese Competition and the disastrous exchange policy of the Government of India, I confess my inability to understand their exact conclusions regarding protection from unfair foreign competition. In their application of the present exchange policy to the depreciated currency of Japan, they have concluded: "At present the exchange is 129 instead of 153, the normal exchange before the war and therefore, the protection which ought to be given to the industry at the present time should be something like 8 per cent. if we reckon the cost of cotton as 50 per cent. of the cost of manufacture." Again regarding protection against countries where cotton mills work double shifts with women and child labour, they are for "5 per cent. on the whole cost of cloth with cotton at its present price."

Scientific Tariff.

In their plea for scientific tariff they state "As we have shown the industry is handicapped to the extent of 8 per cent. on account of exchange and an additional 5 per cent. on account of double shift working made possible by the employment of female labour at night in regard to our most serious competitor." The industry thus requires in order to place it on an equal position with foreign countries in respect of the cost of manufacture additional protection equivalent to 13 per cent., and further additional protection to enable mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation to plant and machinery." I hope the millowners have put this statement in black and white after deliberate consideration. If the full meaning of the words within quotation marks imply anything at all, it is conclusive that they want 13 per cent. protection against Japan. However, the use of the term "foreign countries" is enigmatic. I do not understand how a 13 per cent. additional import duty on Japanese goods will put them on an equal footing with Lancashire. They were up to this time claiming that there was no competition between India and Lancashire. This makes me a little bit reluctant to put a liberal interpretation on the words and conclude that they want a general protection of 13 per cent. against all countries.

Confused Reasoning.

The following hypothetical statement makes confusion worse confounded. "It is the considered opinion of the Association that if the sterling exchange were brought down to 1s. 4d. Gold and Japanese Mills were made to work one shift not employing women and children at night, then the industry could stand on its own legs and would not require protection." This evidently means that the Millowners want a protection of per cent. against Japan if the exchange is brought to pre-war level. The real point at issue is what will be their probable attitude if the exchange is fixed 1s. 6d. per rupee as is rumoured. Will they then claim an exchange compensation in the shape of protection against England? Thus the public would like to know their decisive answer on the following points:—

(1) Do they include England in the list of the competing countries?

(2) If so, do they want 13 per cent. protection against England also?

(3) If not, what is the amount of protection against England, if the exchange is not fixed at 1s. 4d. per rupee?

Later Disillusionment.

Before they give their decisive reply, I will implore them to ponder over the following considerations. Up to this time in all their representations to the Government of India they referred to the exchange iniquity with whispering humbleness and left the Indian Merchants' Chamber severely alone in the agitation for a normal and automatic exchange policy. Now they seem to have been disillusioned and practically put forward the national point of view. But many prominent millowners, including the egregious Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy have expressed themselves whole-heartedly for Imperial preference. In fact, the Bombay Millowners' Association in their letter dated 8th February 1924, to the Secretary to the Government of India, have formulated a suggestion regarding the "advisability of increasing the import duty on piecegoods produced outside the Empire." Many prominent politicians like Mr. L. R. Tairsee have warned the Millowners from saddling this country with Imperial preference. Public opinion, ever since the exposition of the implications of Imperial preference by the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey is unanimously and solidly against it. Do the Millowners seriously think that by erecting a "Tariff Singapore Naval Base" against Japan, Bombay harbour will be free from onslaughts from Manchester? It would be in their own interest if they let the public know where they stand in this problem.

Notes of the Day.

The Walk-Out.

Events in the parliamentary world of France have been following one another with such lightning rapidity that the walk-out of M. Herriot and his cabinet of a few hours after the vote of confidence went against them only leads to the question whether the walk-in of M. Poincare will not be followed by an equally rapid exit. Perhaps before these lines are in print, another message from Paris may give us the news that M. Poincare's idea of stabilising the franc has no stable effect upon the intrigues in the Chamber of Deputies and he, too, has found his position unstable. "France intends to pay debts she contracted for the defence of Liberty," so declared M. Herriot and found that the deeply divided Cartel groups which were his mainstay did not applaud that sentiment. They would have done so if he had been able to tell them how the debts were to be paid. Is it by another increase in taxation? If M. Poincare threatens an increase he too will fall with even greater rapidity than the franc.

Sympathy or Mockery?

All British parties are more or less alike when India is concerned and Earl Winterton had good cause to be satisfied with the absence of any serious criticism of the Government of India in the debate on Indian Estimates. All that even our friend, Colonel Wedgwood, could suggest was that this year or the next a Royal Commission may be appointed so that a couple of years thereafter it could be "ready." Meanwhile, lest we grow over-impatient, he suggests that M.L.A.'s be called "Honourables" "so as to exalt the position of Indian members for Parliament." What a parliament, and what an idea of exaltation! And Earl Winterton eagerly interrupts, promising to bring the suggestion to Lord Birkenhead's notice. Is it possible that not a single Member of the House of Commons could see the mockery of all this?

A Welcome Contact.

In entertaining Pundit Motilal Nehru and publicly expressing his appreciation of the services to the country of the Swarajist leader, the ex-Maharaja of Nabha has taken a courageous step which we hope will serve as a precedent to other Princes. Amongst the majority of them, the exception consisting of Princes like those of Alwar who show an ill-concealed hostile attitude towards Indian aspirations, the idea is far too dominant that they should as a class stand apart and have nothing to do with public movements in British India and that the safest course for them is to adopt an attitude of "splendid isolation" and to keep away from contact with the leaders of nationalist India. Such an attitude, born of fear and selfishness, is most convenient to that foreign element in the country which sees the profit to its own interests in playing the Princes of India off against its people. We are glad the ex-Maharaja has by his willingness to establish a contact with Nationalist thought shown to his brother Princes where their true interests lie. Nationalist leaders are willing to serve, as Punditji said about himself, prince and peasant alike. If our Princes come into greater contact with leaders of Indian Nationalism, perhaps they too may learn the necessity not only of serving the "interests of their Order"—to quote a favourite phrase of the Maharaja of Alwar—but also of the masses of India.

A Professor Prognosticates.

To the members of the Rotary Club in Calcutta, which is largely composed of British merchants, the remarks of Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar on the promotion of trading relations between England and India must have been very welcome. This learned Bengali looked forward to an all-round industrialisation of the country and told them that more British capital "would imply a more prosperous peasantry, a more organised and efficient labour, a more self-conscious middle class." He could not restrain himself from giving a gibe to the Indian Nationalist and added that more British capital would mean more "Swaraj." The idea of Bombay, for example, being flooded with the surplus capitalistic energy of Manchester so that Western India may become an appanage of Lancashire is alluring and attractive to British businessmen, but it cannot be so to Indians; it will mean to them the negation of Swaraj instead of more "Swaraj," unless the Indian capitalist can hold his own in his own country. This is impossible if foreign capital is allowed unrestricted and uncontrolled entrance. It is not for nothing that Turkey has made stringent regulations regarding the utilisation of foreign capital by her nationals in developing her economic resources, and in granting concessions to foreign syndicates. Unless India follows the Turkish example, the increasing exploitation of the country by British capitalism will mean only intense economic serfdom for Indians.

Deshbandhu Souvenir.

"Forward" has published, as it did last year, a special number called the Deshbandhu Number in honour of the Deshbandhu Day. It contains a number of appreciations of the Deshbandhu from many prominent leaders who knew him intimately. Among the contributors are Mahatma Gandhi, who gives a brief but touching message, Mrs. Naidu, who in a few telling sentences paints a beautiful word-picture of the "poet and martyr and saint," Messrs. T. C. Goswami, B. C. Chatterjee, S. Khuda Bux, Herbert Adams Gibbons, and several others. The number also contains some representative extracts from the speeches and writings of the Deshbandhu. It is in book form, folio size, and is fully illustrated. Altogether it is a very suitable souvenir of the departed leader to his numerous admirers.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION

GANDHIJI'S WELCOME

GEN. HERTZOG'S DISTURBING SPEECHES

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

Mr. Gandhi welcomes in to-day's "Young India" the announcement that the forthcoming conference on the position of Indians in South Africa is to take place in Cape Town and that a commission from South Africa is likely to visit India in order to study Indian conditions.

NEED TO EDUCATE WHITE OPINION.

He says "The Union Government being a wholly responsible Government, must have in all its undertakings the backing of public opinion in the sense in which the Indian Government has never felt itself under necessity of having. Moreover, no public opinion needs to be created in India in favour of the Indian claim. It is there already. In South Africa too much cannot be done to educate European opinion on the absolute justice of the Indian claim. If, therefore, the Union Government mean well, and the selection of the Indian representatives is wisely made, apart from the value of its deliberations the Conference can be the means of directing European opinion in the right channel."

THE DEPUTATION.

Mr. Gandhi adds "It is well also that a commission from South Africa is to visit India. It will gather impressions which only a personal visit can make. No amount of reading literature or meeting representatives can possibly make up for local inspection and seeing people themselves face to face."

"It is well also that the Commission is to include the top men who are supposed to have studied the question. Our case is so just that the more it is studied the better it is for us."

INJUSTICE TO "NATIVES."

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi says: "There is the other side to the picture. General Hertzog's speeches are disturbing. I do not conceive the possibility of justice done to Indians if none is rendered to natives of the soil. The mentality is the same in respect of Indians as of the natives. Indeed, it is much worse regarding Indians. The natives, it is said, have a claim upon the consideration of the whites. Indians are mere interlopers. Of course, it is forgotten that Indians were enticed in the first instance to go to South Africa to labour for the whites and that they were promised a permanent settlement under advantageous terms. The point, however, just now is not what they were promised, but what is the mentality of the whites towards the Indian settlers and it being one of greater hostility towards them, justice to them is not to be expected if in justice is done to natives."—A. P.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

LADY LYTTON ON PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

LONDON, July 21.

At the annual meeting of Indian Women's Education Association held to-day, Lady Bhownaggree presiding, Lady Lytton, who was warmly welcomed, said she entirely agreed with Lady Bhownaggree that funds required to supplement income from investments should come from India rather than be sought for in England.

From what she had seen of the Calcutta branch of the Association, she recognised that with more money the work of the Association could most usefully be extended. A good number of young women teachers in Bengal were ambitious to come to England for training, but they could not meet the outlay. In her last winter in Calcutta she would do all in her power to encourage the people of Bengal to understand the value of the work done. The present keen desire of Bengali ladies to bring women's education up to an adequate standard was bound to yield good results.—Reuter's Special.

FOREIGN SECURITIES IN FRENCH HANDS.

The Ministerial declaration says the Government's programme is based on the conviction that the country ought to save itself with its own resources. France intends to pay the debts contracted for the defence of liberty to the extent and in the form in which she may be certain that she will be able to keep the undertakings she makes.

Foreign securities held outside France by Frenchmen must be repatriated. Government intends to prepare for a final return to freedom of capital by a fresh offer of amnesty, refusal of which would be punished with severe penalties. Taxation will be rearranged in a more equitable manner and expenditure reduced.—Reuter.

The Punjab Government has removed the barrier which hitherto prevented Lala Ramnarain from standing as a candidate for the Punjab Council on account of his having served a sentence of fifteen months as political prisoner. He is a congress nominee for Multan rural constituency.—A. P.

The latest contributor to the Servants of India Society Fire Relief Fund is Sir Victor Sassoon who has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Fund. The total now stands at nearly a lakh of rupees which represents a half of the total for which Mr. Shastri has appealed with a view to restore the Society to its former position.—F. P. I.

NEW YORK SENSATION

SHARP BREAK IN STOCK MARKET.

RUMOUR OF CRISIS IN BANQUE DE FRANCE

LONDON, July 21.

New York.—A sensational rumour that the Banque de France might be forced to suspend payments to-morrow on account of the note circulation having reached the legal maximum caused a sharp break in the stock market and the French franc lost half its earlier gain of 20 points. The rumour persisted the whole afternoon and was supported by flaring headlines in some evening newspapers. Finally a press despatch from Paris explained that the report was due to misinterpretation of M. Demonzie's announcement.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 21.

New York.—The "Herald and Tribune" takes the other side in the inter-Allied debt question protesting that transactions with the Allies were above board and carried no legal or moral pledge for the cancellation of debts. It declares that Britain refunded her debt because it was a matter of sound national policy by which the pound's restoration to parity was greatly helped and Britain's position as a great commercial creditor nation strengthened.—Reuter's Special.

DOES FRANCE NOT WANT TO PAY ?

NEW YORK TREASURY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 21.

New York.—In view of the fall of the franc and the prominence given in the press to the very warm controversies, the eyes of the American public are focussed on Europe especially on France, and uneasiness is increasing with regard to the outcome of Frances difficulties. While newspapers give prominence to the reports of anti-American demonstrations in France, and anti-American feeling in Engand, the American press hitherto has kept a remarkably moderate tone sympathising with Europe's difficulties but the man in the street is of opinion that France does not want to pay.

The Treasury has issued a statement which amounts to a flat contradiction of Mr. Churchill's figures of British expenditure in the United States in wartime. Some politicians accuse Mr. Mellon of excessive generosity in the debt settlements, particularly with respect to the Italian debt.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN BOURSE AFFECTED

LONDON, July 21.

New York.—Remembering the debacle of the German mark, speculators on Wall Street were uneasy this morning at the continued plunging in of the franc, although the latter soon rallied on strong buying support. Cables from Paris that Frenchmen are eagerly changing francs into American securities was a further unsettling element with the result that the stock market which has been strong for some weeks became hesitant as traders adopted a watching attitude to see whether the new French administration was able to improve the situation.—Reuter's Special.

ONLY AN EVASION.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE CRITICISED

LONDON, July 21.

Europe naked and shivering in a barrel while Mellon is cosily wrapped in clothes consisting of War Debt settlements and bank notes blandly remarking "You may keep your barrel" is the subject of a cartoon in the "New York World" which in an accompanying leader says, Mr. Churchill's rebuke contained in the House of Commons' speech of July 19 is humiliating and fundamentally unanswerable. It adds that Mellon "with finesse of wild elephant" signed a public letter written probably by some bureaucrat of the Treasury which is wrong in facts and nauseating in its pretensions at generosity.

The "New York World" concludes by saying that President Coolidge's debt policy is merely a timid evasion to satisfy the Congress.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-AMERICAN AND ANTI-BRITISH FEELING

LONDON, July 21.

Despite talk of distatorships and revolutions there are evidences of rising anti-American and in a lesser degree anti-British feelings among Parisians. Authoritative French circles in London do not consider that sensational developments are likely in France and believe that M. Herriot's Cabinet cannot last and that a Poincare combination is probable. The latter may politically be undesirable to Britain, but it is emphasised that the French Government have enough to do, to stabilise the franc without going back on Locarno.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCELY ENDOWMENT.

MADRAS, July 22.

It is understood that Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer has handed over one lakh of rupees to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments (Accountant-General, Madras), to serve as endowment to the Tirukattupalli High School, of which he is the founder and sole supporter.—A. P.

EXIT HERRIOT CABINET.

SEQUEL TO REJECTION OF VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

M. POINCARE TO FORM NEW CABINET.

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—In a packed Chamber M. Herriot read the Ministerial declaration stating that Government had immediately concentrated its attention on the financial problem. Immense difficulties were looming ahead and Government considered it necessary to meet those difficulties even the most pressing ones—in close conjunction with Parliament.

M. Herriot said, "France intends to pay debts she contracted for the defence of Liberty. We absolutely refuse to resort to any increase in the limit of our note circulation and reserve to ourselves absolute independence. Our object is to stabilise the franc."

The declaration had a very cold reception.—Reuter.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE REJECTED.

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—The Chamber rejected the vote of confidence by 290 votes to 237.

The vote was followed by a statement of M. Demonzie that 38 milliard francs, which was the maximum that the Banque de France could legally advance to the State, was exhausted within 60 millions.

M. Demonzie subsequently announced that the figure of 60 millions of the Treasury's credit balance had now increased to 150 millions, though he did not explain how the increase had arisen.

After the vote all the ministers walked out except M. Demonzie who asked the Chamber to vote immediately the bill authorising the Banque de France to use a part of the Morgan credits to enable the State to meet its obligations. The sitting was suspended while the Finance Committee discussed the Bill.

Huge crowds in front of the Chamber cheered and yelled when M. Herriot's collapse was announced.

"WE FOUGHT WELL."

"We fought well," remarked M. Herriot late in the evening on the termination of his visit to the President, whom he handed the Cabinet's resignation.—Reuter.

POINCARE TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—At half past one this morning M. Poincare accepted the President's invitation to form the Cabinet.—Reuter.

"TO THE SHAMBLES."

INDICATION OF CROWD'S TEMPER

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—The temper of the crowd surging round the Chamber of Deputies last night was indicated by the fact that when the downfall of M. Herriot's Government was known shouts were raised as follows:—"To the shambles", "Off their heads", and other insulting cries. On the other hand cheers were raised to MM. Poincare, Maginot and Franklin Bouillon, while two Communist Deputies who were excited were greeted with howls. There was another storm when a charabanceful of tourists were greeted with boos and hisses. M Herriot was hooted and cat-called by a large party which assembled in the neighbourhood of Elysee as he motored thither to hand in his resignation to M. Doumergue.

"Ere Nouvelle" warns whatever Government that may arise that with an empty treasury and rising public indignation one false step will be fatal.—Reuter's Special.

CROWD HAILS RESULT OF DIVISION.

AGREEMENT WITH BANQUE DE FRANCE.

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—Public interest in the debate in the Chamber has been unprecedented in the history of the republic. Tremendous crowds collected outside Palais Bourbon and shouted "dissolution," booed M. Herriot, and burst into cheers when the result of the division was announced. The police were requisitioned to keep order. The atmosphere was one of feverish excitement. Before adjournment, M. Demonzie asserted that if the Chamber did not pass a bill dealing with the Morgan credits he would personally take the responsibility for authorising the bank to sell part of the loan in order to save the bank from suspending payments on the Treasury's account even if he was afterwards arraigned in the High Court.

"AN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE."

The Poincare Government will very likely be in the nature of an Emergency Committee composed of only half a dozen Ministers.

CHAMBER ADOPTS A SPECIAL BILL.

During the night sitting, the Chamber adopted a bill authorising the Finance Minister to arrange an agreement with the Banque de France under which the Minister will return to the banque the currencies held by the Treasury and also authorising an increase of the limit of the note issued by sum corresponding to the sale of the currencies which will be carried out.—Reuter.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL UNION.

MAJORITY OF PAPERS FAVOUR FORMATION.

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—Majority of the papers favour the formation of a Ministry of National Union or National Safety thereby endorsing the manifesto signed by 230 Deputies and presented to M. Doumergue yesterday to the effect that suih a Government alone could save the country.

It is asserted that M. Poincare is endeavouring to enlist the Ministerial services of M.M. Briand, Sarraut, and Paul Boncour.

The Senate adopted a bill submitted by M. De Monzie. Parliament rose at 3-10 this morning. The remainder of the Morgan loan which the Finance Ministry will hand over to the Banque de France amounts to 33 million dollars. It will now be possible for the Treasury to meet its obligations in the current month without resort to inflation.—Reuter.

FALL OF THE FRANC

LONDON, July 21.

French francs closed in London to-day at 219½ and Belgian francs at 213½.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 22.

The franc in London to-day opened at 209 to the pound and fell to 113.5.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS.

PERMISSION FOR ATTENDING COUNCIL

MADRAS, July 22.

The Special Committee of the All-India Congress Committee have granted permission to the Bombay Council Swarajya Party to attend the Bombay Council for the purpose of taking part only in the proceedings relating to Mr. Nur Mohammed and Mr. Joshi's Bills. It is assumed that permission was asked for by Mr. Bhopatkar on behalf of the whole of the Swarajya Party of the Bombay Council.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU AT PABNA

PABNA, July 22.

Mrs. Naidu arrived here yesterday and was received at the station by the leading men of the town. She expressed her intention to visit some places where looting had taken place. In view of the order under Section 144 and Section 50 of the Police Act no meetings could be held in her honour.—A. P.

FINANCE BILL IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 21.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Financial Bill. The Labourite motion for its rejection was defeated by 324 votes to 117.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 21

The deputation of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad, which was to approach Sir Prabhasanker Pathni, the President of the Council of Administration, with the resolutions passed by the Parishad at the Mahuva Session, on the 18th inst., according to an appointment, could not do so, as Sir Prabhasanker is absent from Bhavnagar, and is not likely to return before the 25th inst. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the President of the Parishad, who had run down here especially for the purpose, returned to-day. Some more suitable time will be saught for the conference in the near future.

A new school for the Bhungi boys and girls was opened here yesterday, at the hands of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. About 50 pupils have joined it. The School will, for the present, occupy the building formerly used by the Dhed School, opposite the Nagar Gymkhana.

CABLE ITEM.

Mr. George G. Sim, Financial Commissioner, Railways, Government of India, since 1923, has been appointed Secretary of the Vickers Limited.—Reuter.

The Mohurrum passed off peacefully in Benares. Some of the Akharas which formed part of the procession contained many Hindu young men and boys.—A. P.

THE SMYRNA PLOTTERS.

HOW THEY WERE FOILED.

CONFESSIONS OF ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, June 29.

With suspended breath the people await fresh details every morning and evening here regarding the dastardly Smyrna conspiracy. The arrested people already number sixty including 26 Deputies and the leaders of the Progressivists like Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Ali Fuad Pasha, Refet Pasha, etc.

The President escaped the sad fate because he was providentially delayed in Eskisheher on account of the pressing requests of the people of the town. According to the scheduled programme he would have arrived in Smyrna on the 16th instant, that is, on the day of the frustration of the plot.

The plot was also foiled on account of very propitious and unexpected circumstances. When everything was ready and the principal conspirators, as Edib Bey (Alia Sari Ofa), an ex-Gendarmerie Commander, Zia Khurshid, ex-Deputy for Lazistan, Ismail, an inhabitant of Lazistan, Yusuf, a Georgian and Shevki Bey, a bosom friend of Edili, had fixed their respective duties for the next day. Edib suddenly left Smyrna for Stamboul without informing his fellow-conspirators. This made Shevki nervous who thought that his friend was going to betray the conspirators, hence he hurried to the police to forestall the suspected action of Edib and divulged the secret to save his own skin.

ARREST OF RINGLEADERS.

This led to the arrest of the ringleaders of the plot and the immediate would-have-been perpetrators of this heinous crime. The Gazi Pasha desired to examine some of the suspects himself; hence Zia Khurshid was presented to him. But the culprit refused to make any confessions and denied all allegations. On his return to his prison cell, he felt stricken with remorse and hence next day desired to be again presented to the President. This time he confessed the existence of the conspiracy and his accomplicity in it, "on account of the hope which the merciful and kind attitude of the President engendered in his heart the day before." He divulged that the plot was concocted last year to be executed in Angora, but his brother Faiq Bey, Deputy for Ordou, discouraged him.

Faiq Bey has made some confessions to Ismet Pasha which the latter stated to the Press representatives in the following words:—"Faiq Bey admitted the existence of the conspiracy to me in these words: 'My brother Zia Khurshid was working for it in Angora last year. When I came to know of his evil designs I ordered him to give up poking his nose into politics and told him to leave Angora. I even informed the leaders of my Party (Progressive Republican Party) about the schemes of some of the Party members, so that the Chiefs be able to keep their misguided followers under a check.'"

Armed with the information secured thus, the Police made many more arrests and succeeded in getting a connected version of the whole story. According to the Public Prosecutor, the plot seems to have been hatched by some of the members of the defunct Union and Progress Committee like: (1) Shukri Bey, the present Deputy for Ismid, member of the suppressed Progressive Party and Minister of Education under the Unionists; (2) Abdul Qadir Bey, ex-Vali of Angora and (3) Kara Kemal Bey, the Secretary General of the Unionists and Minister of Provisions during the Great War. The conspirators are said to have been financed by Javed Bey, the well-known Unionist Minister of Finance. The Progressists are said to have abetted the plotters by tacitly ignoring the objectionable activities of some of their members and not informing the Government of the plot in spite of their knowledge of it. But according to what Zia Khurshid confessed in the open Court, the conspirators had no connection with the Progressists; "for, they (Progressists) were a miserable lot of people and a cowardly rabble."

TRIAL OF ACCUSED.

The trial of the accused has already commenced in Smyrna and is open to the public. The accused so far tried (Zia Khurshid, Ismail and Yusuf) have openly admitted the existence of the plot. The plot was first hatched, according to Zia Khurshid, between himself and Abdul Qadir, after which Shukri, Ismail, Yusuf, Arif Bey, Deputy for Eski Sheher, Abidin Bey, Deputy for Saroukan, Edib and Lt.-Col. Rasim joined in. They wanted to raid the precincts of the Cabinet buildings, Assembly and Angora Club, kill the Ghazi and take the Cabinet Ministers prisoners. Finding these places guarded, they tried to waylay the President on his way to his residence in Chav Kaya, but the leafless trees afforded no place of ambush last winter. The Brusa journey of the President gave new hopes to the plotters but there also they found him guarded and hence Smyrna was finally agreed upon.

Yusuf said that he was tempted to join the conspiracy on account of a sum of £50,000 Turkish and a palatial house, after the successful execution of the plot.

Ismail deposed that he was deceived into planning such foul act by an appeal being made to him in the name of the Nation, as the present heads of the Turkish State were not properly minding their work. "Mosul was surrendered," so would say the instigators to him, "to the British; and the Ghazi was enjoying himself on board the Presidential Yacht on the Marmora when the Mosul Treaty was being signed."

Other accused persons are to be examined to-morrow and the trial is expected to last a fortnight or so. It is reported in the papers, that the plot was a part of a regular political coup d'etat against the present Cabinet and President, after which Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha or Shukri Bey would have been made the President, Rouf Bey, the Premier, Refet Pasha, the Minister of War, Ali Fuad Pasha, the Speaker of the House, and Shukri Bey, in case he was not elected as the President, would have been given the portfolio of the Foreign Ministry.

MR. OMAR SOBANI'S DEATH MYSTERY

BROTHER URGES POLICE INVESTIGATION

The enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the sad death of Mr. Omar Sobani, reached another stage on Wednesday evening when an application was presented to the Coroner by Messrs. Kanga and Company, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Osman Sobani, requesting the Coroner to order the police to investigate into the mystery of the death in view of the report of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay. It was further stated in the application that unless some specific allegations were made or ordered by the Coroner, the police would not hold any investigation. In the circumstances, the Coroner was requested to send the matter for police investigation.

The Coroner, we understand, has replied that the case was being enquired into by the jury and he had no authority to order the police to take up investigation.

WALLSEND BYE-ELECTION.

LABOUR VICTORY

LONDON, July 22.

The Wallsend bye-election due to resignation of Sir Patrick Hastings has resulted as follows: Miss Margaret Bondfield (Labour) 18,866, Howard (Conservative) 9,839 and Curry (Liberal) 4,000.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICE IN CHINA.

SEQUEL TO CAPTURE BY CHINESE PICKETS.

LONDON, July 21.

Hongkong.—A detachment of East Surreys entrained for Samchun to-day to endeavour to secure the release of two European police sergeants and four Chinese who formed the crew of a police patrol motor boat and who are supposed to have been captured by Chinese pickets on the border of British territory in a river where the boat ran aground.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS RELEASED.

LONDON, July 22.

Hongkong.—The European police sergeants mentioned in an earlier cable were released following the arrival of the East Surreys who posted machine-guns on hill-sides overlooking Samchun and delivered the ultimatum.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAIN IN HONGKONG.

LONDON, July 21.

Hongkong.—Twenty-one inches of rain on Monday and numerous landslides have played havoc with roads of Hongkong. The damage is estimated at a million dollars. Loss of life is not heavy and there has been no damage to commerce and shipping.

The boycott negotiations with Canton are progressing and are likely to be lengthy. The authorities are reticent.—Reuter.

PERSIAN REBELS CROSS FRONTIER

LONDON, July 21.

Moscow.—Seven hundred Persian rebels pursued by Persian troops crossed the Soviet frontier near Gaudan. They were disarmed and interned.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE IN BANGALORE OVER.

INQUIRY INTO POLICE FIRING

BANAGALORE, July 22.

The City First Class Magistrate started the departmental enquiry to-day into the conduct of the police in opening fire yesterday on the mill operatives. For the police, it is stated, that they fired in self-defence.

Soon after the incident a large body of men proceeded to the Dewan's residence and represented their grievances drawing attention to the conduct of police in firing on an unarmed crowd, without adequate warning and pleaded for an assurance of safety and peace. The Dewan assured the men that proper inquiries would be instituted and all offenders brought to book and advised them to resume work as quickly as possible in response to which all resumed work to-day and normal conditions prevail in the mills.—A. P.

ASSAM SWARAJIST COUNCILLORS

ENTIRELY LOYAL TO CONGRESS

GAUHATI, July 21.

In a statement to the press regarding the Assam Swarajists' absence from the last session of the Assam Legislative Council, the Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee emphatically asserts that the Assam Swarajists never absented themselves from the last session of the Assam Council in a fit of weakness. It was perfectly in obedience to the Cawnpore resolution that they did absent themselves from the same and there has never been any intention expressed by any of its members to go against the resolution. That the Swarajist members did not send any resolution or question belies any suspicion of their inclination to attend the Council. Attendance in the Council is even permitted by the Cawnpore resolution for the purpose of opposing measures involving fresh taxation

The Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment Bill is a measure for fresh taxation. So the Assam Swarajists were perfectly within their rights to requisition the permission of the Special Committee to attend the Council. But when they could not find the Bill on the agenda of the session, they at once decided to abstain themselves from the Council. It is true that the Swarajist members sought permission to participate in the discussion on the Assam Opium Smoking Bill introduced by a non-official member. Before participating, they wanted an assurance from the mover of the Bill, who is also the Secretary of the Independent Party in the Council, that this Bill would have the support of all the members of his party. But the Secretary could not give such an assurance. So the idea of attending the session was given up at once by the Swarajists. The Assam Swarajists are loyal to the Congress and no member of the Party has even grumbled and there has been no intention or inclination on the party or any of its individual members to move the all-India Swarajya Party to grant the Party full freedom in deciding their course with regard to the local affairs.—F. P. I.

THE "VITA" CASE

WHY DELAY?

Mr. B.F. Bharucha writes:—

In the previous articles, I have clearly shown, that neither the evidence of the Captain and the experts is tenable, nor the judgment of the Court is unassailable! And this view will find further and fuller confirmation from the report of the gallant rescue of seventy-three lives effected by the officers and crew of a Japanese cruiser in the Far-Eastern Waters. The pivotal points are:—

(1) That the "City of Naples" was totally wrecked.

(2) That she was fast giving way.

(3) That her officers and crew were in a precarious state—face to face with death.

(b) And that in a pitch-dark night, with high wind blowing, and in a mountainous sea, the Japanese cruiser lowered four lifeboats, and saved each and every life from board the "City of Naples"! Heroism such as this deserves our deep admiration. And Messrs. Tairsee Nensey and Co., will do well, if they send reprints of this Japanese heroism, as well of Ebrahim and his friends, to each and every ship that is plying on the Indian Coast. It is, indeed, very strange, why there should be any delay in giving expression to Bombay's dissatisfaction with the "Vita" judgment, which, if allowed to stand, will be a very bad precedent for the future. More I need not say at present.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD

DELHI, July 22.

Cobham left for Allahabad at 10-40 this morning.—A. P.

COBHAM LANDS IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

Alan Cobham arrived here at twenty-five minutes past two alighting gracefully on the river. As the plane approached the buoy he shouted to his assistant "have you got her there?" The machine was then attached to the buoy and the party in a boat took them off. Cobham expects to leave for Calcutta to-morrow morning.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Hyderabad (Sind). Pandit Vishnu Digambar, professor of music, and principal of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay, who has been here for some days has been holding Harikatha every evening which attracts huge audience. At his suggestion a music conference is going to be held here beginning on 1st August. The conference will last for four days.—(F.P.I.)

Fees for the Junagadh College have been raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 36 per term and the college which heretofore admitted students from Kathiawar only will now be opened to all students. Some students from Sindh and the Baroda State have availed themselves of the new rule.—(F.P.I.)

Madura.—One of the important engagements of the Governor of Madras was the inauguration of the Madura-Dodinayakanur Railway.

His Excellency in turning the first sod recognised the importance of this railway from the administrative point of view as a means of opening up a tract largely inhabited by Kallars and thereby facilitating sources for reclamation of these people.—A. P.

The Delhi Congress Committee has recommended Mr. Asaf Ali as their nominee for the next general elections for the Assembly.—A. P.

TO SWARAJ OR MIRAGE?

SUNDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Rajakiya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 25th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. J.K. Mehta, when Mr. B.F. Bharucha will speak on the following subject:—

"To Swaraj or Mirage? Close the Ranks; Fight the Foe; Wanted United Action."

After the address the following resolution will be placed before the meeting:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsee Rajakiya Sabha most earnestly appeals to the President of the Congress and of all other political parties in India, that in view of the increasingly intricate and exceedingly grave situation that has arisen in the country, a Round Table Conference of the leaders of all parties should be held at the earliest possible date to decide a common policy and present a united front to the Bureaucracy; and that this meeting further requests the President and Members of the Working Committee to convene an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to adopt such line of joint action as the Round Table Conference may decide, and as may be consistent with the present Congress creed. This meeting requests the President to forward copies of this resolution to the Presidents of the respective political parties in India."

MONSOON WEAK OUTSIDE NORTH-EAST.

GENERAL RAINFALL

SIMLA, July 22.

A shallow depression which has formed over the head of the Bay and de[illegible]aic Bengal has caused local heavy rain there.

The monsoon continues wweak outside North-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India and East Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar. Berar, Malabar, Bombry Deccan, North Hyderabad and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, United Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein and Bassein one and a half inches; Lashio two; Silchar one and a half; Calcutta seven; Saugor Island four; Burdwan two; Jessore and Berhampore one; Balasore two; Chaibasa one and a half; Agra, Nowgong, Sutna and Ratnagiri one.

Forecast:—Increase in Bihar and Orissa and on West Coast of the Peninsula.—A. P.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Calcutta experienced the heaviest rain of the season this morning and torrential showers fell from about 2 to 10 a.m. As a result of the continuous downpour North Calcutta streets were flooded and most of the places were knee deep under water and in some places water was even waist deep. All vehicular traffic was suspended for several hours. Some of the big tanks in the city overflowed their banks. Between 6 p.m. yesterday and 10 a.m. to-day 6.3 inches of rain were recorded.—A. P.

RAJKOT'S RULER.

SUDDEN ILLNESS ON CRICKET-FIELD

RAJKOT, July 21.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot fell down and began to feel sick just when he was batting on the cricket field during a match. The Thakore Saheb complained of pain in the stomach and the best medical aid was at once given. Though his condition is much better now His Highness is not yet out of bed.—(F. P. I.)

GONDAL MAHARAJA'S CLEMENCY.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

GONDAL, July 21.

It is understood that the seven political prisoners of Dhoraji will shortly be granted freedom as an act of clemency at the time of popular rejoicings which will shortly be held in honour of the conferment of the hereditary title of "Maharaja" on the Thakore Saheb of Gondal.—(F.P. I.)

JAIL FOR A TEACHER

FOR CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, July 20.

Yesterday Mr. Deshpande, a teacher of the Karnatak High School and one of its founders, was convicted of criminal misappropriation as regards a sum of Rs. 50 belonging to two boys. In the absence of the Headmaster, Deshpande had received the money order and had misappropriated it. When found out he was asked to make it good, but failed to do so. In the meanwhile he quarrelled with the school authorities and tried to drive them all out saying he was the owner of the school. This exasperated the authorities and they went to law. The result was that he was sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

A cross-complaint against the Headmaster of the school has already been on the file for keeping false accounts. It will be heard in due course.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

HINDU HOUSES STONED

DAMAGE TO UNIVERSITY SCIENCE. COLLEGE BUILDING.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Enquiries made late at night go to show that some Mohorrum processionists when passing through Upper Circular Road threw brickbats at almost all the Hindu houses between Razabazar and Sukea Street. The gate and portion of the boundary wall of Sir J. C. Bose's house were damaged. Windows attached to the University Science College building and the house of Dr. Pramath Nath Banerjee, M.L.A., were smashed. A "Pan" shop was looted and attempts were made to break into several shops.

The fair which used to be held every year at this part of the town during the Mohorrum was not held this year.—A. P.

CASUALTY LIST

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Enquiries made at 9-30 p.m. go to show that in all forty cases have been admitted to the hospital, Hindus and Muslims in identical proportion. Six dead bodies, three Hindus and three Muslims, have been removed to the morgue

A Free Press of India representative visited the affected area and found the situation now well in hand. Armed police have been posted at different places and armoured cars are patrolling the streets.—(F. P. I.)

A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE

CALCUTTA, July 21.

There was another slight disturbance at Cossipore in the afternoon between the Hindus and the Muslims. The police, who soon arrived on the spot, dispersed the crowd.—(F. P. I.)

STRAY CASES OF ASSAULT

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Stray cases of stabbing and assault continued throughout the afternoon and in addition to a Hindu who was killed in Tarachand Dutt Street, 9 men received more or less serious injuries in the different parts of North Calcutta mostly in Burrabazar District. Six of these are Mahomedans and the remaining three Hindus.

Biswesvarlal and 96 other Marwaris who had been arrested in connection with Tuesday's shooting incident in the Armenian Street were released to-day on personal recognisance.

The crowd which had assembled in Chitpore Road and Cross Street drifted into different quarters when charged by police and a section of it came into conflict in Harrison Road in consequence of which two Mahomedans received stab-wounds. Another Mahomedan was similarly injured in Cross Street itself and all the three were admitted into the Medical College Hospital late in the afternoon.—A. P.

SITUATION QUIET

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Owing to the flooded streets very few people could come out in the disturbed areas and this accounted to a certain extent for the fact that with the exception of a single case of assault on a Mahomedan no further disturbances were reported this morning. The situation generally was quiet although a little after midday rumours were current that stabbing and assault was going on in certain parts of Burra Bazar and Jorasanko. In consequence of these rumours large crowds of Hindus and Mahomedans assembled in Chitpur and Harrison Roads in what appeared to be an excited mood, but they were eventually dispersed by the police. With the exception of the injured Mahomedan no fresh cases were admitted into the hospital. Two more of the wounded men died last night bringing the total dead to eight.—A. P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 22.

The Mohorram celebrations were not marred by any untoward incident in Lahore. The local authorities were alert, and took considerable precautions to avoid breach of the peace. The Duldul procession which marks the close of the celebrations passed through the streets peacefully accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police.—A. P.

AT POONA.

POONA, July 21.

The yearly Moharrum Katal-ki-rat procession in Poona Cantonment passed off peacefully. Police precautions left nothing to be desired. A vast concourse of people which included people from the suburbs and surrounding districts took part in the festivities.—A. P.

AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, July 22.

Moharrum passed off peacefully at Jubbulpore excepting that at the tug end of the festival some badmashes are reported to have thrown cooked rice and flesh in some temples and houses of Hindus. The Hindus generally did not take part in Moharrum this year.

The Hindus took out a procession in reception of Moti and Sharbai who were released on the 20th instant after undergoing imprisonment for about one year in connexion with the last Hindu-Muslim riots at Jubbulpore. About 5,000 persons joined the procession.—(F. P. I.)

AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 21.

The Hindu festival Ashadhi Ekadashi and the last day of Moharrum passed off peacefully. There was a large gathering of spectators of Hindus and Mohamadans to witness the immersion of Tazas.

AT HYDERABAD (SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 22.

The Moharrum was celebrated here on the 21st instant without any incident. No extraordinary precautions were necessary.

AT MADRAS

MADRAS, July 22.

The Moharram celebrations in Madras terminated peacefully yesterday night. There were usual processions attended by large crowds of spectators and police arrangements left nothing to be desired.—A. P.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

WHO WILL REPRESENT INDIA?

SIMLA, July 20.

In connection with the invitation received from Australia by the Indian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to send two delegates for the Conference which would be held there the following members of both the Houses have intimated their willingness to proceed if elected:—Mr. V. Ramdas Pantalu, Saiyid Ailay Nabi, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Major-General Sir Charles Macwatt, Major Nawab Mahamed Akbar Khan, Capt. Ajab Khan and Sardar Shivdev Singh. Of the above-mentioned members it is necessary to elect as early as possible two who are to proceed to Australia as delegates in response to the invitation from Australia. The President of the branch has accordingly requested the members to let him know of the names of two members whom they wish to nominate as delegates. Nominations received later than 5th August next will not be treated as valid. The two members who will be nominated by the largest number of members of this branch will be declared duly elected.—A. P.

INDIA AND TURKEY A CONTRAST.

(Continued from page 6).

dead weight of religious dogma. The most stubborn enemy of the French Civil law was the Church. For it ended the domination of French Catholicism over civil relationship and especially over family rights. The reformers saw what the Church refused to see,—that to persevere in continued traditions and customs which no longer conformed to the requirements of life only beget's calamities. The fundamental basis of the workable laws in modern Europe is the rigid separation of Religion and State. Switzerland, Germany and France have consolidated their political and social strength and their economical progress through the proclamation of their civil laws. And indeed the first characteristic of modern civilization is the separation of religion from secular life. The very essence of truth and social wisdom reside in the reflection that:—

"Religion should be respected by the State as long as it remains in the sphere of conscience. The introduction of religion into the law has been throughout history a means of satisfying the arbitrary desires of kings and despots and potentates. By separating religion from secular life, the modern State has saved mankind from this bloody calamity of history and has established for religion a true and eternal throne in the conscience. Especially in States where there are various creeds it is necessary that religion should be separated from law so that law may be enforced throughout the entire social organization, thus ensuring national supremacy."

Such is the solidarity of the non-Mussalman patriots of Turkey that on the occasion of the preparation of the New Civil law, the minorities that is to say, the Jews and Christians of the country, informed the Minister of Justice that they had surrendered all the rights secured to them under the Lausanne Treaty.

Here is a triumph of patriotism over the dead mass of loose speculation and priestly mumury clept religion. Will India, priest-ridden and paralysed by benumbing dogmas, take a leaf out of the Turk's book of new life?

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

"AT HOME" TO PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, July 22.

His Highness the ex-Maharaja of Nabha gave an 'At Home' to Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Rink Theatre, Mussoorie, last evening. The gathering was cosmopolitan in character and was attended by a large number of distinguished Indian and European ladies and gentlemen.

The Maharaja made a brief speech in the course of which His Highness expressed his great appreciation of the public services of Panditji and made a touching reference to His Highness' own misfortune owing to which he was unable to do honour the Panditji in the manner in which he wished.

His Highness then presented Panditji wit a small silver pan box with a tray inscribed "a humble token of great esteem and regard by the exile."

Panditji made a suitable reply in which he sympathised with His Highness in his troubles. As a humble servant of the people, Panditji added, his services were at the disposal of prince and peasant alike and would be available to both as occasion arose.

He said:—"If I had the power I would see to it that justice would be done to His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha before this evening's gathering dispersed."

A flash-light group-photo was taken. His Highness had reserved an evening cinema show for the distinguished guests. The function was a great success.

"A FARMER TO FARMERS."

VICEROY'S INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE

VICEROY'S CAMP, NAGPUR, July 22.

The Viceroy in the course of a reply to the address presented by the Agriculturists of the Central Provinces and Berar to-day said:—

Agriculture, as you have said, is a subject in which I have always taken a keen and personal interest. I know from experience its pleasures and its trials, its rewards and its disappointment, and I can assure you that my thoughts are constantly with the many millions in India who like yourselves anxiously scan the skies and have cause to know and often to fear the fickle qualities of nature.

A FARMER TO A FARMER.

Although in the nature of things the voice of the agriculturists classes is not heard as often, or perhaps as loudly as that of the dwellers in the towns, you may console yourselves with the thought that it is the country which is the backbone of any nation and the foundation of its true prosperity. I shall always listen with a ready and understanding ear to any representation which the agricultural community may make. I am talking to-day as a farmer to farmers.

THE HAPPY MATCH.

Your province has an especial interest from the agricultural point of view. It is the meeting point of the three of great crops of India, wheat, rice and cotton. Its methods of cultivation moreover vary from those of the primitive struggle with nature to the scientific organisation of extensive holdings owned by men of education and means. Progress in these days is impossible without the close co-operation of science and the spread of education throughout the land-owning classes. The scientific selection of seed, improved machinery and methods of cultivation, fungicides, the restoration to the soil of chemical elements in which it is deficient these are a few of the many ways in which scientific experiment plays its part in agriculture. In agricultural advance there are always two partners the man of science and the actual cultivator whose help is mutually essential to the successful discharge of their common task. The problem everywhere is the same namely how to marry scientific results to practical experience. I have learnt with pleasure that in order to encourage such collaboration your government is at this moment earnestly considering the need for infusing fresh vigour into the co-operation movement.

PATRIOTISM WITH PROFIT.

India to-day requires to import many things which she requires for the comfort of her people and the further development of her industries for these she has to pay by her exports to the markets of the world and therefore in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of your produce it is good to remember that there is patriotism to your great country as well as profit to yourselves. India exports much raw produce which might well be dealt with in Indian mills and Indian factories and I shall always sympathise with any practical schemes which aim at completing the whole chain of manufacture from the sowing of the seed to the last touch of the finishing machine and thus secure for Indian hands the full reward of productive enterprise.—A. P.

THE VICEROY AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 22.

His Excellency the Viceroy's special train arrived here from Calcutta at 7.30 a.m. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin were received on the platform by the Governor and Lady Butler.

After inspecting the guard of honour the Viceroy drove to the Government House.

The leading agriculturists of the Central Provinces and Berar presented an address in a silver casket to the Viceroy at Government House at 10-30 a.m.

The Viceroy granted interviews to the Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten, Hon. Mr. Tambe, Hon. Mr. Kale, Messrs. P. S. Kotwal, C. E. W. Jones and Sorabji B. Mehta.

Lady Irwin accompanied by Lady Butler visited the Mure Memorial Hospital at 11-30 a.m.—A. P.

STORE-PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

BETTER RESULTS IN FUTURE.

REPORT OF LAST YEAR'S WORKING.

SIMLA, July 22.

"The extent to which", says Mr. Pitkeathly, the Chief Controller of Stores, in his report of the working of the Indian Stores Department for the year 1925-1926, "the services of the Department have so far been utilised for the purchase and inspection of stores still remains inconsiderable when compared with the total requirements of the consuming departments and public bodies. But the operations of the year indicate a growing disposition on the part of the consumers to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Department.

A RETROSPECT.

By the end of the financial year 1924-25 when the Indian Stores Department had just entered the fourth calendar year of its existence, the Department was represented in most of the chief industrial and commercial centres of India. It had attracted a fairly large clientele and was conducting operations on an extensive scale, the aggregate value of the purchases made by it during the year 1924-25 amounted to over Rs. 259 lakhs and it inspected stores and materials during the same period of an aggregate value much in excess of that amount in addition to carrying out 9,929 scientific tests in the laboratories covering a very wide range of materials. Much useful work had also been done in exploring indigenous sources of supply, in encouraging firms established in India, by various means, to create new sources and to improve the quality of their products and in placing Indian suppliers in touch with the purchasing departments of the State and large public bodies with the result that a substantial volume of business which had in previous years been placed abroad was diverted to Indian markets.

CURRENT YEAR'S RECORD.

The record of year 1925-26 which is now under review was one of continued progress in all these directions. The clientele of the Department was further enlarged on both purchase and inspection branches by addition to the list of several important departments of the State, Central and Provincial, of public bodies such as companies, railways, and local funds, and of Indian States. Judged by statistics of value, there was no material increase in the volume of purchase work undertaken by the Department during the year, the value having risen by less than 3 per cent. from Rs. 2,59,11,100 to Rs. 2,66,67,500. The comparison does not, however, correctly indicate the actual position. As a matter of fact the volume of purchases effected during the year was substantially larger than in previous year.

ATTEMPTS TO PRACTISE SWADESHISM.

Efforts which had in previous years resulted in confining practically the whole of textile purchase operations of Indian Stores Department to goods manufactured in India continued to be equally successful during the year 1925-26 and the proportion of such purchases to the total amounted to 97.6 per cent. Every effort was also made consistent with sound business principles, to purchase engineering and allied stores manufactured in the country in preference to stores of these classes of foreign origin, but it was found possible to utilize Indian manufactures of these classes of stores to a comparatively small extent, the reason for this being the comparative backwardness of engineering and allied industries of India.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS STILL PREDOMINATE.

Fourteen gazetted appointments were made during the year of whom 7 were Indians, and 7 non-Indians. The number of Europeans and Indians holding gazetted posts in the Department at the end of 1925-26 was 30 and 22 respectively.

The financial working of the year show a revenue of Rs. 11,09,197 and an expenditure of Rs. 14,41,545."

CONTROLLER'S OPTIMISM.

"There has been", says Mr. Pitkeathly in concluding his report, "rapid growth on both sides of the account. The revenue of the Department still remains below expenditure, but this is only to be expected during the process of organisation of a new department and the disparity may be expected to be lessened as time goes on. An indication of this eventuality is afforded by a comparison of statistics of the year under report with those of the previous year. As equipped, at present, the Department is in many respects in a position to undertake a larger volume of work than has so far been entrusted to it, and its more extensive utilization by other purchasing authorities must have the effect of enabling it to be more self-supporting than it is at present. As has been mentioned, there are indications which point to a more extensive resort to its services by the consumers and it is hoped that a record of the ensuing year will show an improvement in its financial position.—A. P.

CALCUTTA JAINS' PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Jain community of Calcutta have passed the following resolution:—The Gujarati Jain Sangh at a meeting assembled resolved to enter its emphatic protest and disapproval at the decision of the A. G. G. regarding Shatrunjaya Hills. The Sangha further resolved to adhere firmly to their former resolution of not going for pilgrimage to the Hills till the Jains' rights are vindicated.—A. P.

EDUCATION.

VERNACULAR READERS.

A FEW OF THEIR BEAUTIES

(BY S. D. N.)

lecture on the present Gujarati Read- Series of the Educational Department was delivered by Mr. Upadhyaya, Ins. ess Mrs. Stockbridge presiding, under auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, rted in the "Chronicle" of the 8th t) recalls to my mind some amusing I have come across in the Marathi and rese readers of the same manufacture e, Gujarati ones. Produced nearly taneously (about 1906) and under the imprimatur, they have all been in use in all recognised schools in the Presi.

he Marathi Reading Series, Book III, 63—on 'the squirrel and the rabbit'— told that 'near Karwar side are to nd squirrels as big as cats, reddish- in colour, which are so charming to at that people love to keep them as This is something, for it may be made ear the construction that in the locali- entioned, besides the ordinary squirrels e are others which are as big as cats, all that; but the Kanarese version of ame is still more astounding. It asserts dly that 'the squirrels in Karwar dis- (meaning of course the North Kanara' ict) are as big as cats'! (Book and n No. the same).

cently an acquaintance of this writer ng from another district, 'above the ts' as we say, told me, while passing ugh this district (N. Kanara), how he expecting to satisfy his curiosity about far-famed "Karwar squirrels' of which ad read in his younger days at school, as surprised beyond words to find that squirrels here were as small as and just those he ever saw in his own part of country. In fact, he averred, it was of his great disappointments life; for, though it was bu- ess that called him to this district, he been secretly cherishing the ambition of sfying a curiosity of childhood's days—a osity engendered of course by the read- of that sentence in the Vernacular der III.! Now imagine his feelings on overing that what he had taken for gos- truth was the barest of 'fibs'—as good or ad as those tales we sometimes still meet amongst the unlearned in remote rural s, such as that the Europeans have got t tails behind them, and that even the s in 'Vilayat' are white!

at there is a soul of truth even in that e of absurdity. Outside Kanara and a-days even in this district only na- lists who know the fauna of our jun- could guess what it is that gave rise to notion of 'squirrels as big as cats, reddish- wn in colour' etc., so fantastic as it is irst sight. The description, in fact, ies to a certain wild animal daily get- rarer—which is a rodent, i.e., a crea- belonging to the same wide genus species at all) as that to which both squirrel and the rabbit as well as the and many other animals belong. So the statement in the vernacular text- s as it stands is no more helpful or trate than a statement, if one were to nade, like this: 'In Kanara there are of another kind which are as big as cks, of a bright tawny colour, with- spots (or stripes) all over' etc. Or e still, 'The cats of Kanara are as big bullocks' and so on. Needless to say, t is intended here is a description of the or the panther,—creatures which are ourse in a sense—in a very infantile e, though—'cats as big as bullocks.' from the way you put it, are not the g unsophisticated minds just liable to the impression that the ordinary rrels, cats, etc., which they know are aced in Kanara by those other squirrels, etc., which are respectively 'as big as ' 'as big as bullocks' etc.? Yes; but is how we 'train the young idea to t'—and it shoots with a vengeance!

xt, in the Kanarese Book IV there is, t any rate there was till recently, a on on the Royal Family of England, ein occurs the statement that 'the Eng- royal family has such an ancient line- that some say that it is descended from '! Now, who say so? Not the English, r they don't believe in "avatars,"—not ny rate since St. Augustine's days. It certainly be news to Britishers that possess a Divine race of kings in their st, as is the 'Solar race' or the 'Lunar ' with us in India! Then who say so? can only be the loyalty-oozing writers of the text-books. That is the sort of 'know- ledge' our Departmental readers are meant to impart.

Then, in the pages of the Kanarese infants' book (or primer) of the same series there was a non-sense word to be found till some years ago. Because the name of an object begining with 'la' was required to illustrate that letter in the alphabet, and as no such word could be found in the language, the word "lagali" was coined evidently as a 'nonce-word,' and the picture of a rabbit attached, as if "lagali" was Kanarese for a rabbit! Only lately has this astounding bit of Kanarese scholarship been deleted, and a real Kanarese word meaning the same, viz. "mola"—though less 'satisfactory' as not "beginning" with the required letter—inserted in its place!

These four tit-bits are enough as revealing the character of our present departmental readers.

The delightfully naive proposition claiming a divine origin for the British royal family is still to be read in the Marathi Read- ers 'for Girls,' No. 2 (corresponding to No. 5 of the edition 'for Boys')—lesson 14. In it we are told that 'the royal family is so ancient that it used to be said of old that it was descended from the gods'! (The expres- sion in the Kanarese reader rendered above as 'God' could also be rendered as 'the gods,'—an ambiguity due to the peculiarity of the Kanarese idiom in regard to the use of the word 'devaru.') It would appear from this more-guarded Marathi version that the theory of 'the Divine Right of Kings' of the Stuart days had in the iuagination of the text-books writer under-gone a 'sea- change: the 'Divine right' (of appointment) has become 'divine descent'! Probably there is another explanation. We know it is proudly claimed by English writers that the blood of Hengist and Horsa (two of the ear- liest piratical invaders of England from the north) flowed in Queen Victoria's veins; so possibly in the loyal minds of the compilers of our Readers those hairy heathen ances- tors of the Anglo-Scoto-Normano-German royal house of Britain transmuted themsel- ves into 'gods'!

MASS EDUCATION.

MR. MANDE'S SCHEME

(BY R. J. G.)

I.

Numerous have been the experiments made to solve the most perplexing problem of removing mass illiteracy in India and though such efforts have not met with any tangible measure of success, it cannot be gainsaid that they have gone a great deal in rousing the attention of the education- ists and political leaders. It is a notable sign of the times that though there is a great deal of chaos and confusion visible in the political world, several selfless workers have been trying their level best to go to the root of the problem of India's regenera- tion and have been devising means and ways for its solution. In this connection the scheme evolved by Mr. Mande for the purpose of removing mass illiteracy has been attract- ing wide attention throughout India and the striking comments which appeared and are still appearing in almost all leading journals, both Vernacular and English, show that Mr. Mande's new and novel scheme de- serves sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government as well as other public bodies. Thanks to Mr. Mande's per- severance and selfless efforts to bring home to the public the efficacy of his new scheme the C.P. Government, has, it is understood, through the recommendations of Sir Moro- pant Joshi and Hon'ble Mr. Tambe, the pre- sent Home Member to the C. P. Govern- ment, promised a sum of Rs. 15,000 to en- able Mr. Mande to demonstrate the efficacy of his scheme in the matter of removing mass illiteracy.

UNPRODUCTIVE EXPENDITURE.

Before entering into the merits of Mr. Mande's scheme it will be of interest to note why, according to Mr. Mande, under the present conditions of the country, pri- mary education cannot be made free and compulsory. In his address delivered before the second session of the C.C. and Berar Provincial District Council Conference held under the presidentship of R. B. N. K. Kel- kar, the ex-Minister of Education to the C P. Government, Mr. Mande quoted cer- tain figures and facts to the astonishment of the delegates assembled which clearly showed that he had solid and sufficient grounds for holding that the spread of primary education which was one of the main functions of the District Councils and other local self-Governing bodies would not be feasible, and that there was a radical and inherent defect in the ways and means re- sorted to by the above bodies for the pur- pose of achieving their desired object. Re- viewing at great length the latest official Reports showing the progress of education in the province of C. P. and Berar, Mr. Mande conclusively proved that there was an an- nual waste of Rs. 20 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 30 lakhs appropriated for Primary Edu cation. The following figures culled from his numerous charts would throw a flood of light over the pitiable condition of the Pri- mary Education in C. P. and Berar. Out of a total number of 268,679 pupils in the Primary Schools of C. P. and Berar, there were 53,000 pupils in the IV standard while more than 140,000 i.e., half the total num- ber of the students in the Primary Schools, were in the First Standard. These numbers dwindled in successive standards with 52,000 in II and 51,000 in the III Standards. Thus calculating the cost of education per capita at Rs. 11 the money spent "productively," on the education of four times the num ber of passes in the Vernacular examina- tions, comes to Rs. 820,000. Making allow- ance for probable error, it may be safely asserted without the least fear of contradic- tion, that only Rs. 10,00,000 were usefully spent whereas the other 20,00,000 rupees were simply wasted.

TELL-TALE FIGURES.

The same conclusion may be arrived at by taking stock of the Quantitative achieve- ments in the matter of giving literacy to the pupils and the money spent over the same, during the years 1921-1925. The fol- lowing table shows this so far as the educa- tion of the Boys is concerned:—

Year.	Total expenditure on Primary education	No of pupils	candidates for Examination	No. of passes.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-21	2511515	228327	25209	14848
1922-23	2543214	236621	26234	15219
1923-24	2618387	243588	40883	20911
1924-25	2760387	246256	39837	20253
Total	10373503	954792	132163	71551

CONCLUSIONS.

	Rs. a. p
1. Expenditure per capita on Education for years 1924-25	10 15 5
2. Money profitably spent 71551 x 11 x 4 years	3148244 0 0
3. Allowance for probable error 1000 x 44	40400 0 0
4. Money profitably spent	3192244 0 0
5. Calculated Waste in Four years	7181259 0 0

OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS.

Though the above figures tell their own tale so far as the waste of public funds is concerned, it is worth noting that even the Government of India have made a glaring admission that 39 per cent. of those who attain literacy relapse into illiteracy within five years of their leaving Schools. The considered opinion of the Punjab Govern- ment embodied in their resolution dated the 28th September, 1923 also goes to corrobo- rate the sad spectacle of wastage of money and energy over the subject of the spread of Primary Education.

The Punjab Government state:—

"Past results have revealed many dis- tressing facts. Very many pupils do not proceed beyond the first class. It is obvious that a considerable proportion of these boys gain but little benefit from their schooling. If the real test of educa- tional progress is the reduction of illite- racy, then the largely increased enrol- ment can only be regarded as contributing towards that progress when the number of pupils in the Fourth Class approximates more closely to that in the First. Again there are other pupils who, though they remain longer and progress further at school, yet never attain literacy. And what is more disheartening there are still others, who on completion of their Pri- mary Course may be termed literate but soon lapse into illiteracy after leaving school."

The same state of affairs has been put in another form by the Government of India in their Quinquennial Report for the years 1912-1917 in the following statement:—

"There must be something 'rotten' with a system under which, as in the Punjab, the aggregate attendance in the two low- est classes considerably exceeds half the total attendance at institutions of all kinds."

TRAINING FACILITIES FOR JAIN STUDENTS

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Resident Ge- neral Secretary Jain Conference writes:—

This news will be heard with great inte- rest amongst Sthanakwasi Jain students that a Jain Training College is going to be started at Bikaner on Sunday the 15th August next in compliance with the resolu- tion passed by the executive body of All- India Swetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Confe- rence, under the guidance of munificent Danvir Seth Agarchandji Bhairon Danji Sethia who has endowed the Training Col- lege with a splendid building worth of Rs. 75,000. Besides this he has offered honour- ary services of four well-qualified Pundits of his own staff to this Training College Arrangements for engaging additional staff have also been made by the Conference itself. Students will be admitted on the following conditions:—

(1) An examination for the admission to the College will be held on Sunday the 15th August at Bikaner. The Students of 8th Standard or above of any recognised Uni versity or recognised educational institu- tion with Sanskrit as a second language will be eligible for the above Examination.

(2). The successful candidates will be allowed to study the "Jain Darshan, San- skrit-Prakrit Grammar, Logic, Psychology in the College for three consecutive years. Besides this special arrangements have been made to impart commercial training such as Accountancy etc.

(3) After training the students will have to serve the Jain Samaj on an increasing monthly salary for three years; i.e., Rs. 40 p.m. for the 1st year; Rs. 50 p.m. for the 2nd year and Rs. 65 p.m. for the 3rd year respectively. This institution also under- takes the responsibility of keeping every such student in service for three years.

(4) During these three years of study at the college; boarding, lodging and other educational facilities will be provided free of charges by the All India Sthanakwasi Jais Conference.

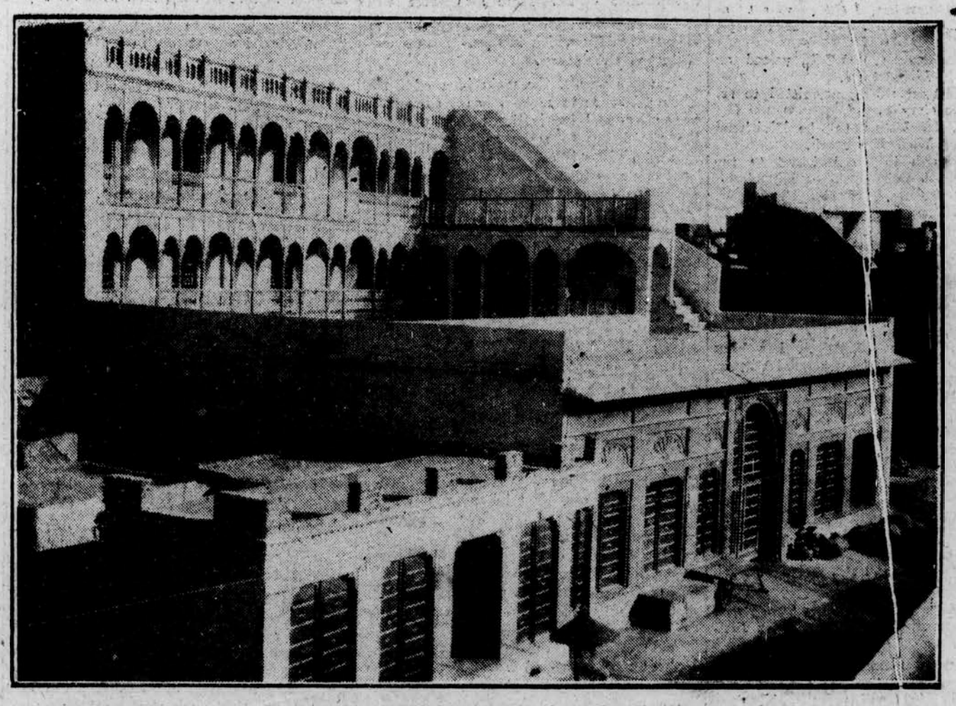
(5) The return railway fare will be given to the unsuccessful candidaest from Bikaner to the nearest station to their town.

This institution is altogether unique in our Samaj and the graduates of this college would be able to make their life higher, nobler and have bright future in any line of life. Besides providing for the higher edu cational, religious, logical and character- building trainings; this conference offers very generous chances of decent services for 3 years; under these circumstanes we advise all our co-religionist students to avail of this rare opportunity.

Admission form can be had from the fol- lowing:—

VELJI LUKHAMSI NAPPOO,
Resident General Secretary,
170, Kandewadi, Bombay.

A JAIN TRAINING COLLEGE.



The newly constructed building of "The Jain Training College" which will be inauguranted at Bekaner on 15th August 1926. It is named after Seth Agarchand Sethmal, a well-known local Jain philanthropist who has largely contributed to its funds.

UNIVERSITY CURRICULA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly allow some space to the follow- ing few observations of mine as regards the recent resolution passed by the Senate, in your well-esteemed journal.

The Senate of the Bombay University has on last Saturday passed a resolution making the classical languages compulsory for the collegiate courses. This resolution has in- deed created a great stir and dismay among the students' world, who have taken up vernaculars for their Matriculation Examina- tion. They now find themselves on the horns of a dilemma as they have now no other alternative left at their disposal but to prepare, by hook or by crook, the classical languages. This is a burden rather too un- bearable for the poor students whose very blood is sapped by the S.L.C. Examination.

Such an absurd and abhorred resolution would not have been passed, had there been a majority of Indians chosen by the public. But that's not the case. The Senators are mostly nominated by the Government who are quite indifferent in their nominations.

If the Senators wanted to make the classi- cal languages compulsory, they should not have passed a resolution a few months back offering option to take vernaculars or a classical language. But one can very easily deduce from their present behaviour that they are not in the least ashamed of un- making resolutions once passed. I hope the members of the Senate could have well pondered over this hasty step, had they the least idea as to the plight, the students, who have taken up vernaculars, would be reduced to. How can the progress of edu- cation be secured if such barriers are plac- ed in the way of students?

In fine, on behalf of other students and myself, I beg to request the Senators to consider this step once more, for it is not yet too late to mend. And it is my sincere hope that my request will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.

A GUJARATI STUDENT.

Nadiad, July 8.

URDU TEXT BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the public knows the Anjuman Ziaul Islam has rendered many glorious ser- vices in the cause of education and has a record of thirty years behind it could not tolerate the autocracy and high-handedness of the Schools Committee and in accord with other Muslim bodies made a strong protest against the new Urdu text-books issued by the Schools Committee. I have heard that Moulvi Abdur Rauf Khan Saheb personally went to Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar's and put before him various cogent reasons in favour of the old books of Anjuman Himayat Islam, but Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar could not refute his arguments. Now, dur- charges. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Dimtimkar gave vent to provocative effusions against Urdu teachers knowing that these poor folk would not dare to repudiate his charges. It is greatly regretted that Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar in order to gain the sym- pathy and catch the votes of the Hindu mem- bers adopted such an unfortuna- te attitude, as indicated in his statement: "The objection was really raised by Urdu teachers, as the old books were published by a Muslim firm and the profits went to them, whereas the new books were published by a Hindu firm and the profits went to them." Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar has not the courage to put the blame on the shoulders of Moulvi Abdur Rauf Khan Saheb and others, but has used such words against the honour of poor tea- chers who would not dare to raise their voices against him, as he is a member of the Schools Committee. I invite Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar to come on a public plat- form from the stronghold of the Schools Committee and Corporation and prove the soundness and validity of his arguments in support of the new text books. I shall be highly grateful if Urdu scholars will syste- matically examine his arguments and ex- plain to him that his statements are wrong and incorrect. I hope that this controversial matter will be handled very seriously by Urdu Scholars. I am extremely surprised at the attitude of Mr. Fazal I. Rahmatullah, the Chairman of the Schools, that he being the Head of the Urdu Department, tolerat- ed the remarks of Mr. Dimtimkar against his subordinates, i.e., teachers. In the end I earnestly request the Urdu scholars of Bombay to take up this matter in their hands and remove the anomaly.—Yours, etc.

S. U. SIDDIQUE.

Tardeo, July 12.

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MUHARRAM AND MUSLIMS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Considering the "Chronicle" to be the true representative of all the communities of India I venture to write the following lines about the evil and distressing ways in which these holy Muharram days are observed by many Muslims.

From the 5th day of this holy months Mahomedans (I specially refer to Gujarat) begin to indulge indifferent sorts of pleasure and amusements. Some form a group, having a youth (such as Bhil or Talavia) amidst them for dancing, go on singing Marshiahs (Elegy or dirge). The tragedy being, that the singing of these mourners does not create an impression of sorrow in the least. Some play the part of buffoons, tigers, etc. Indeed, these are the novel ways of mourning for that great martyr of Karbala! Some, making gymnastic feats or any other similar show, go about the city collecting money and using the money thus obtained for drinking wine. Again, there are Tabuts or Taziayas, which make their appearance during the 10 days of this month. I still remember the argument put forth by an eminent Mahomedan of North India in favour of these Tabuts. It was argued that by the show of Tabuts and other things during Muharram, a feeling of awe and fear is created in the hearts of non-believers and thus they are helpful factors in converting the non-believers. What a false argument! Islam will not gain a jot by such converts. Islam does require converts, but true ones, who have the fire of faith burning in their hearts. We should never worry if a solitary Muslim goes over to any other faith because men with tottering faith do immense harm to the religion instead of doing any good. It is only the regular and disciplined army that counts in a battle-field. However large the number of soldiers may be in a army, if they are not faithful and undisciplined, they are sure to be defeated in a battle. I hope you will excuse me, Mr. Editor, for digressing from my point, but I think I could not have gone further without showing the false idea contained in the said argument. The actual worship of these "Tabuts" is prevalent all over Gujarat. Is it not against "Shariat" or law of Islam to roll one's self in mud before "Tabuts" having taken a cocoanut in one's hands? Are these the ways of observing an occasion which has no parallel in the history of the world? I think the Shia sect of Muslims in Gujarat observe this festival with more solemnity than the Sunni sect, but they have also in vogue that horrible custom of weeping and beating their breasts regularly for the first 10 days of this month.

It is my humble opinion that these prevalent disastrous evil customs are partly due to the illiteracy of the majority of Muslims and partly due to the idleness or rather encouragement of some of our Kazis and Moulvis. I shall quote in short the events happening in my place of residence (Broach) during these 10 days by which the reader will form the idea how far our Kazis and Moulvis are responsible for the present customs. I also leave it for the reader to imagine the condition of other cities of Gujarat. On "Shab-e-Sahadat" (or "Katal ni-Rat" as it is called in Gujarati) Tabuts as well as other tamashas having taken a round of the city finally go to the place of Kazisaheb where usually a meeting of prominent citizens is held. The Kazisaheb then gives those persons some money as the Kazisaheb gets every year a certain sum of rupees (I do not know of how many) from the Government in order to celebrate the Muharram holiday. There is only one mosque in the city where "Vaiz" (lecture or preaching) is delivered by a learned old Moulvi. That mosque is "Talia Masjid" and that selfless worker is Syed Abbasali Shamshuddin Munshi, the Persian scholar of the city, who narrates the history of the war of Karbala in details every year for these ten days. Unfortunately this noble task has also been abandoned this year owing to heavy rains. I do not wish in the least to attack Kazisaheb personally. I know that he is of an amiable, loving and religious character. He is popular among Muslims and no doubt Muslims of Broach are indebted to him for his many glorious seirvices. But I simlpy point out that he should show courage in abolishing such unworthy customs by discouraging them.

I know full well that such evils cannot be eradicated at one stroke. We all shall have to work hard to stop them. I also appeal to Moulvis to wake up and work for the whole year and not issuing some pamphlets during Muharram only which serve no purpose. Once more I appeal to all my co-religionists to unite and to do away with these evils as well as many more existing social evils.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. DOCTOR.

Broach, July 16.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

JULY 22, 1926.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Surgana.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Savantvadi.

Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., is granted leave for four months.

Mr. Sabaji Govind Savant to officiate as Superintendent, C.I.D.

Mr. J. Copping to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Mr. M. T. Mehta, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bhulia.

Mr. R. H. Mirajkar, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Vengurla.

Mr. R. S. Vaze, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Malvan.

Mr. A. H. Gearing to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. C. E. Ring to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Rao Saheb Shamrao Jagdale to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. J. D'Sylva to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been granted leave for two months.

Mr. Y. A. Faruki, Mamlatdar of Dohad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The services of Mr. B. A. Dubois, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the 14th May, 1926.

The resignation by Mr. Kashinath D. Khote of his appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is accepted.

Mr. P. B. Shingne to act as Government Pleader in the High Court, Bombay.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to be Commissioner, Southern Division.

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar to be Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., to be Collector of Thar Parkar.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., to be Collector of Nasik.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad and Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sukkur.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal to act as temporarily as Collector of Nawabshah.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to act as Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi.

Mr. A. D. Gorwalla, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani.

Mr. L. J. Mountford is permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr. W. A. H. Millert to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. G. S. Singh to be Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. H. C. Holmes, Forest Engineer, Southern Division, is granted leave for 12 months.

The period of the post of the Special Officer, Development Directorate Chawls, is extended up to the 31st March, 1927, and Mr. R. Hogan to continue.

Mr. S. C. Jarivala, B.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. M. Fozdar, B.M.S., has been placed in charge of the Ranchhodlal Dispensary, Ahmedabad.

Rai Saheb Fatechand Lakhumalani, Assistant Engineer, is posted to Sind.

Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, is granted leave for four months.

Mr. Narayan Pandu Sang Gurjar, Assistant Executive Engineer in the Satara Division, to act as Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division.

On return from leave Mr. Cooper is appointed Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division.

Mr. H. J. Gleeson (on return from leave) to act as Executive Engineer, Thana Division.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

There was rain during week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. The fall was general, but more is urgently required for kharif sowing at some places. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues at some places. Kharif sowing in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Deccan, Dharwar and Baroda. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Gujarat, Deccan, Dharwar, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khandesh and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—Sind 25 to 63; Gujarat 25 to 59, Konkan 34 to 42, Deccan 37 to 53, Karnatak 17 to 34.

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

There were 319 persons on gratuitous relief in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, 613 persons in the Poona District, and 330 persons in the Satara District on the last day of the week ending 10th July, 1926.

PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Presidency Agricultural show writes from Poona:—

The organisation for the different activities of the Show is now very elaborate and at the same time very comprehensive, and the time is fast approaching when the work on the Show grounds at the Agricultural College will be commenced in real earnest. The various sub-committees have now all submitted their budgets, and in most cases the necessary funds have been allotted, although an earnest final appeal is now being made for a last spurt on the collecting of funds. Although His Excellency the Viceroy could not manage to arrange his programme in order to be present in Poona at that time, it seems practically certain that the members of the Royal Agricultural Commission will be on the spot to see the real and practical side of Indian agriculture and to realise some of the great problems which face the cultivator before the Commission starts its work in right earnest. The Show will also demonstrate to the visiting Members of the Commission just what the Bombay Government are doing towards solving these countless problems.

Altogether the scope of the Show has been divided into fourteen sections as far as exhibits are concerned, although the elaborate arrangements have necessitated the formation of several other sections to deal with such matters as transport, visitors, buildings, sites, etc. Each section of exhibits will be displayed in a special court set apart for that section, and each court will be subdivided into portions dealing separately but not disjointedly with produce, research, and propaganda. In some cases, of course, the various courts will be comprehensive, dealing with different phases of the same general subject.

An attempt will be made in a very serious but interesting way to show how the agriculturalist can use his spare time in a useful manner by spinning, weaving and poultry-keeping, all of which industries will be amply illustrated in the Subsidiary Occupations Court. Here also there will probably be held the first poultry show of the new society which has just been formed in the Presidency.

In other words, the main idea of the whole Show is to make it as educative, suggestive and inspirational as possible, the aim being to make every practical man who visits it carry away with him at least one new idea with the necessary conviction to cause it to materialise and become popular in his village. To this end arrangements are being made for many thousands of selected cultivators to be brought in from the districts, whilst many more thousands are known to be planning to make the trip into Poona on their own initiative.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Considerable progress has now been made with the collection of funds for the Presidency Agricultural Show, the total now amounting to Rs. 54,958-6-10 from public subscriptions alone, which, with the Rs. 50,000 set aside by the Government of Bombay, makes a grand total of well over a lakh of rupees. Yet in order to ensure the fullest success of the show scheme and to leave a good nucleus for shows to be held at different centres in the Presidency annually, the Executive Committee is still asking for donations to the Fund to, be sent in to the Honorary Treasurer (the Collector of Poona) as soon as possible. The following is the list of donors who have donated sums of Rs. 300 and over to date:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Rs. 10,000; The Chief of Bhor, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Bomanji A. Dalal, Rs. 1,001; The Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 1,000; The Chief of Kagal (senior), Rs. 1,000; The Rajesaheb of Mudhol, Rs. 1,000; The Chief of Ramdurg, Rs. 700; The Chief of Phaltan, Rs. 700; Sardar Shambusing J. Raje, Malegaon, Rs. 501. The Chief of Kurundwad (senior), Rs. 500; The Thakor of Amod, Rs. 500; The Rajesaheb of Javhar Rs. 500; Khan Saheb S. Jan Mohamed, Rs. 500; The Chief of Patdi, Rs. 500; Shet Valabdas of Yeola, Rs. 500; The Chief of Jath, Rs. 500; Rao Bahadur L. V. Pophale, Rs. 500; Sardar R. K. Vinchurkar, Rs. 500; Rao Bahadur Hanmantrao Ramanath, Rs. 500; The Chief of Aundh, Rs. 500; The Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, Rs. 300; The Chief of Miraj (senior), Rs. 300; Sirdar Bhimrao Nagojirao alias Bhausaheb Patankar, Rs. 300; Sardar V. K. Raste, Rs. 300; Sardar Narayenrao Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, Rs. 300; The Chief of Miraj (junior), Rs. 300; The Chief of Kmandwad (junior)), Rs. 300; Mr. V. M. Kabudge, Rs. 300; Sardar S. H. Purandhare, Rs. 300.

District Local Boards:—The President, Kanara, Rs. 315-15-0; The President, Belgaum, Rs. 500.

District Show Committees:—Bijapur, Rs. 2,498-2; Thana, Rs. 1,484-2; Panch Mahals, Rs. 809; Nasik, Rs. 772-2; Broach, Rs. 621; West Khandesh, Rs. 3,010-9; East Khandesh, Rs. 11,385-5; Kanara, Rs. 1,362-10-4; Belgaum, Rs. 916; Kaira, Rs. 774-8; Poona Talukas, Rs. 896-3-6.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA

PROF. SARKAR ON NEED OF FOREIGN-CAPITAL.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Mr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, addressing a meeting in the Rotary Club on "The Empire Development and Economic India," said India has failed to take advantage of the British developments to the extent that one might expect of a country in so great an association with Great Britain. We have not cared to follow or understand the land legislation and the land reform movements, that characterize the English economic history of the last two decades. Some of the most fruitful British activities in the fields of social assurance and labour welfare have likewise had no repercussion on the Indian public life or Government enterprise. I am looking for an all-round industrialization of India, including the elevation of agriculture to a technical plane, and India industrialize" on every side is bound to tell in the long run on Great Britain's manufactures altogether. Then the cumulative result of all these industrializations can but lead to the slow but sure transformation of the British industrial sructure and business organization Great Britain and in fact the other industrial Powers as well, will be compelled to revise or rearrange their manufacturing forces and change to some extent the direction of their economic services to mankind: I must not ignore that external capital appears objectionable to the Indian patriotic sentiments, but whatever be the sentimental orientation to the British finance, our Nationalists must not forget the objective and the fact that it is mainly through this capital that India is already the 8th industrial power of the world.

We must also remember that not only the working men of India but the intellectual classes as well and those who constitute the backbone of the Swaraj movement owe their awakening and spiritualization in a great measure to the enterprises run or controlled by the British people in India and the more the British capital will imply the more prosperous peasantry the more organized and efficient labour, the more self-conscious middle class and the more Swaraj.

I believe that the time is opportune for discussing the establishment of a ministry of economic development or a bureau of national welfare in connexion with the supreme Government at Delhi together with its provincial affiliations, in order to be assured of continuous contact with the developments in policy and thought in Great Britain. This ministry or the bureau should have a strong and adequate staff to represent it permanently in London.—F. P. I.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF.

AN OVER-CROWDED ANGRY MEETING

On Sunday night an over-crowded angry meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Girgaon, when Mr. Jhabvala occupied the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to express its sense of resentment at the unjust treatment which several men had received.

Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings of the meeting explained that the total number of men on the rolls of the Union had been daily increasing. He said, "The Port Trust is one of the most flourishing concerns and has got on its board representatives both of Government and other leading commercial institutions but the gross iniquities and hardships of service which are suffered by the lower staff working under the Port Trust are entirely neglected so that matters are daily going from bad to worse and it was necessary that through the Union we could call upon the authorities to rise to a sense of their responsibility before it was thought necessary to declare a complete withdrawal of labour. We do not want any trouble to be caused to the authorities but our wrongs must be righted without any delay."

Mr. Badekhan the Shed Superintendent, and others then gave powerful and rousing addresses calling upon the men to immediately combine and supporting the Chairman in all that he had said. They wanted the mismanagement, directon of Rota Nights, Night work wages, Bribery and corruption etc. to go at once.

Mr. N.M. Joshi then gave a long and interesting discourse on the benefits of Unionism and remarked that as the employers were unkind they too should respond by directly working through their Union.

The President, Mr. Jhabvala then formally moved resolutions which were adopted.

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Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

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EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugd purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed or, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

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CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS AFTER HOLIDAYS

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The share market showed little change on resumption of business after the holidays and though prices for the most part kept steady enquiry was limited.

Coals: Moderate business passed at steady rates.

Teas: There has not been much doing and if anything a quiet tone was indicated.

Miscellaneous: Beyond a good demand for light railways and an improvement in India General Navigation ordinary shares there were no new features reported. Government securities were an irregular market.

The following were the closing quotations: 3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 77|2; 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916-17 Rs. 94; 5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds 1926 Rs. 107|6.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1595 ex div.

Railways: Burdwan Cutwa Railway 72|8 ex div.

Cottons: Dunbar 132 s.l., New Victoria ordy. 1|4.

Jutes: Albion 490, Alliance 493 s.l., Anglo-India 390, Auckland 246, Bally 174, Birla 7|15, Champdany 146, Clive 35|8, Craig 4|8, Dalhousie 388 s.l., Empire 54|8 s.l., Fort Gloster 800 s.l., Fort William 281, Gondalpore 865 s.l., Howrah 39|8, Hukumchand ordy 10|9, Kankinarrah 480, Lawrence 608|8 s.l., Lothian 411, Lansdowne 276|8 s.l., National 28|12, Northbrook 53|8, Nuddea 45, Orient 223, Presidency 7|10, Reliance 83, Standard 407|8, Union 556.

Coals: Bhalanbararee 18|8, Burrakur 21|2, Equitable 18|4, Jainty Central 5|10, New Deerbhoom 22|8 s.l., Raneegunge 32|8, Chuswick and Muslia 10|4, Seebpore 23|12, Prem Searsole 6|4, Standard 4|6.

Miscellaneous: Sutna Stone Line 201, Bengali Telephone ordy. 7|6, Bengali Telephone pref. 11|8 Indian Standard Wagon ordy 23|4, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 88; Marshall and Co. 3|10, Associated Hotel pref. 113, S. T. Corporation defd. 3, Indian Wood Products 10 Bengal Paper 30, Midnapore Zemindary 134, Indian General Navigation ordy. 128, Samastipur Sugar 5|8, Peas Birpara 432|8, Bishnauth 36|4, Delakhat 33|8, East India 25|4 s.l., Juthibari 21|4, Kurseong and Darjeeling 41|8, Soom 21|8, Tobrani 16|4, Tukvar 36|8, Debentures 8 per cent. 1916|6, Associated Hotel debs. 93|8, 7 per cent. 1922|52 Nuddea Jute Mills debs 102|8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-seconds to fifteen sixteenth pence and Demand one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths to thirty-one thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT CHAWLS.

REDUCTION OF RENTS

Mr. Jhabvala writes on the above question as follows:—

As a result of continuous agitation of Labour Government has issued a Press Note informing that the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate chawls and with effect from the 1st instant. Following is the scale of rent per single room:—

Delisle Road Rs. 2|8; Naigaum Rs. 3|8; Sewri Rs. 8|8; Worli Rs. 6|8.

Re. 1 extra rent will at present be charged for certain corner rooms.

The residential quarters of the poor workers are in such a deplorably bad condition that often times it has seemed advisable to suggest that the Development chawls however mean and inhabitable they may appear should be taken advantage of by the members of the labouring population.

If the Development Department were to reduce the rent further so as to bring it to Rs. 4 for the ground floor and Rs. 5 for the upper floors many of the unoccupied chawls might be soon inhabited by the working population.

There is a good deal of reasonableness in the men's statement that rents must be reduced further. Supposing in these days of unemployment the average wages are about Rs. 25 per family and if Rs. 6 to 8 that is 25 to 33 per cent. is taken oway by way of rent it is impossible that a family of 4 or 5 can be easily sustained on a meagre allowance of the balance. Government, therefore, should attempt to still further reduce the rents by Rs. 2 and if there be loss divide it between themselves and the employers.

Again, the lighting facility is most urgently needed by the workers. Without such a suitable facility especially in the dark night a good deal of smoke nuisance has to be suffered which is harmful to the lives of the inmates.

TRAVANCORE NEWSPAPER REGULATION

The Secretary of the Newspapers Regulation Repeal Committee, Trivandrum writes as follows:—

The Travancore Newspapers Regulation that is, Regulation V of 1101 has been enacted without the same having been introduced in the Legislative Council. No reason has been assigned why such a course should have been adopted. It is opposed to natural justice, and the best interests of the State as a whole. Some of the provisions are unreasonable and unworkable. Begins with a punishment and ends with an enquiry. This appears not to have been enacted for the people of the State in as much as no subject of the State is entitled to take advantage of the provision of the Regulation It is unfair in so far as it does not provide for a remedy against any authority who sets the Regulation against any subject and ultimately fails. Public opinion in the State and elsewhere is decidedly in favour of its repeal.

Martyrs to backache!

Are you one of these? Does day after day drag by, and your backache never cease? Are you distressed also by inflamed and rheumatic limbs, pains in the head and across the shoulders, dropsical swellings and urinary troubles? No wonder, then, that you feel weak and ill by day, and too worn out to sleep when night-time comes.

Look to your kidneys! Backache is frequently kidney-ache, Nature's warning of serious kidney weakness. Other warnings follow all too quickly; headaches, dizzy spells, depression, bladder weakness, gravel, and the swellings of dropsy.

Don't give way to worrying; use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine has restored health to thousands; it should not fail in your case. Doan's Pills strengthen weak kidneys and also *prevent* kidney trouble. You will find an occasional course of Doan's Pills a reliable precaution.

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The only guaranteed remedy for all sorts of skin diseases as Scabs, Itch, Ringworm, etc., specially invaluable for Chronic Eczema and Painful Sores. It acts like magic in Primary Venereal Sores without any bad after effects. Speedy and soothing effects guaranteed. Be convinced of its wonderful power by a single application only. Price refunded in case of failure.

Price per Phial Re. 1. 3 phials Rs. 2-8.
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An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
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"THE FRAUD EXPOSED".

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I cannot but admire your sense of justice and fair play in giving publicity to my letter of July 14, in your esteemed paper, in which I had to find fault with two weak points in your leader in your issue of the 13th instant on the above subject, viz. that your criticism of the Currency Report was premature, and that your reference to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas regarding his alleged failure to convert his colleagues as an ignominy was singularly unfortunate and unwarranted.

I welcome Mr. Tairsee's reply to the former part of my letter, I am glad he does not oppose the other part of my letter. I appreciate his advice to 'bury the dead past.' Regarding the other letter in your issue of July 17, on the same subject, I shall only say that good journalism does not consist of jumping to conclusions and criticism on half-truths and vague reports. The "Bombay Chronicle" could have continued its valuable service to the cause of the country, and educated public opinion on Currency matters, without indulging in a long tirade against the Government and some of the personnel of the Currency Commission, by pointing out the line of action which the country must follow, if the country is to be saved from a managed currency, managed in the interest of foreign financiers.

I also do not know what purpose is served by reviving the past history of the Currency Commission. If Sir Purshotamdas chose to accept a seat on the Commission, and preferred solid strenuous work, to a mere political stunt, and if he was backed in this by the great majority of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, what mistake was there in his action I wonder. It is no use of fighting the old battle between non-co-operation and co-operation over again, on this question. But each side can and must respect to the other, and not indulge in expressions of the kind I had to criticise in your leader of the 13th instant, and repeated by your correspondent in his letter to you published in your issue of the 17th instant.—Yours, etc.

R. G. S.

July 18.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR BOMBAY

The Honorary Treasurer, Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay acknowledges the following donations:—

Amount previously acknowledged	4,56,153	0	0
Raja Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji	10,000	0	0
The Hon. Sir Henry S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S.,	300	0	0
Office Staff of the "Times of India" through Mr. S.T. Sheppard	1,550	0	0
Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji	250	0	0
The Chief of Aundh	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Batlivala & Karani	562	8	0
N.B., Saklatvala Esq., C.I.E.,	500	0	0
Messrs. The P. and O. S.N. Co. (from sale of Visitors' Passes)	239	7	0
Jehangir Bomanji Petit Esq.	2,500	0	0
The Hon. Sir D.E. Wacha, Kt. (2nd donation)	50	0	0
The Hon. Sir Amberson B. Marten (2nd donation)	300	0	0
K.R.P. Shroff, Esq.	251	0	0
Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe	500	0	0
Stephen Calvocoressi Esq.	200	0	0
Messrs. Khan & Khan	50	0	0
Messrs. The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	1,000	0	0
S. J. Gillum Esq.	1,000	0	0
Sir D.J. Tata Kt.	5,000	0	0
Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co	500	0	0
Messrs. The Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	500	0	0
Total	4,82,405	15	0

All donations should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. N.B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.

NEED OF CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

MADRAS, July 20.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar writes to the Press emphasising that while Congressmen should strive their every nerve to organise success for the Congress and its candidates, their duty is equally clear to unify all the communities to increase the good-will all-round towards the Congress and to carry on an intensive educative propaganda amongst the voters and the people generally. He urges on all his fellow-workers to resist all attempts made by other parties to provoke them into displaying bad temper, bad language and bad taste.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended the 17th instant, the total mortality 715 was 53 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.07. The mortality for the 29th week of 1925 was 580 and death-rate 23.94 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 638 and death-rate 27.21.

Out of the total deaths, 241 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 19 attacks and 9 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 410 and compares favourably with that for the 29th week of 1925 when the figure was 307 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz. 330.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood Today**

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

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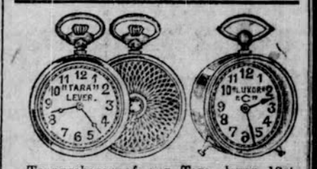

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Write Now:
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worthy customs by discouraging them.

Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, is granted leave for four

public subscriptions alone, which, with the

chair. The purpose of the meeting was to

its sense of resentment at the un-

Rs. 107 6.

There is a good deal of reasonableness the men's statement that rents must be

No. 7 - Medco
After a hectic but cheery visit, the time comes for me to depart. Dom Marcel, leader of the latest revolution, sees me off.
"A farewell glass of wine" say I. "It breaks my heart" says he, bowing graceful like, "but I must hurry back to get things in order. The caballeros are always late and that spoilt our last revolution. I must time them better."
As the train moves off, I press my "Competition" into his ready hand. "Here you are, old son" quoth I. "With this you'll be on time, every time"
Catalogues FREE.
The "COMPETITION" Keyless Lever Watch. Guaranteed Time-keeper.
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Rolled GOLD
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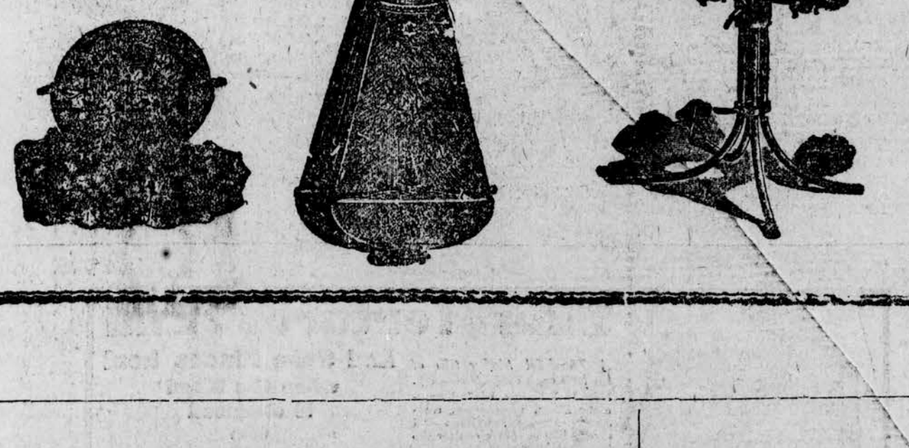

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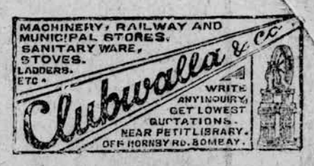
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